AL BAULEAL The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 929-Vol. XXIII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1853.

PRICE 6d.

MOSS BANK CHEMICAL WORKS, NEAR RUNCORN GAP, WIDNES, cant from Warrington 6, St. Heiems 7, Liverpool 12, and Manchester 24 miles. T. R. W. KIRK is honoured with instructions from the proprietors (in consequence of the declining health of one of them) to PREPARE FOR BALE, BY AUGTION, in One Lot, to be holden on the premaises, on Thursday; the 16th day of June, the whole of the LAND, BUILDENGS, WORKS, PREMISES, PLANT, FIXTURES, DYENSILS, 4cc., forming the MOSS BANK CHEMICAL WORKS, NEAE RUMOORN GAP aforesaid, which are quite new, and have been constructed with great searce and skill by the present proprietary. The plant consists of a steam holier, cast-iron retorts, leaden evaporating pans, copper pans, and vessel stills, 4cc. The whole are creeted on a plot of land measuring 2000 square yards, which is held on lease from the St, Helens Kallway Cumpany, for a term of 75 years. These premises are on the banks of the St. Helens, Garston, snot Warrington Railway and Canal, and arrangements are already made for a siding into the works. The buildings are substantially built of brick, and, in addition to the general works, there are commodious offices, labovistory, foremain's residience, &c., all attached to the premises. There is a well in the yard, from whence abundance of water can be had, and, in addition to this, the water from the canal, which may be said to be literally in the premises, and is at the service of the proprietors, without any cost whatever. Goods are transmitted from Liverpool by the said canal at 2s. 6b, per ton. Order of sale—the whole of the loose plant, stensibs, &c. will be sold by piecemeal, as per catalogue, commencing at Twelve o'clock at noon; said the estate, land, works, fixed plant, buildings, lease, &c. will be sold, in one lot, at One o'clock. For particulars, see descriptive catalogues, which may be had at the works; at Runcorn; or at the offices of the auctioneer, 24, Princess-street, Manchester; or by post, on receipt of four stamps

of the auctionees, 24, Princess-street, Manchester; or by post, on receipt of four stamps IMPORTANT MINING PROPERTY AND VALUABLE FREEHOLD BUILDING ESTATE, STUATE AT OLD HILL, IN THE PARISH OF ROWLEY REGIS, AND COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

ARE BATEMAN WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Dudley Arms Hotel, Dudley, on Monday, the 20th day of June, 1853, at Six o'clock in the Evening, subject to conditions then to be produced, and either in one or such other into as may be determined upon at the time of sale. A valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, with the whole of the MINES and MINERALS lying in and under the same, situate at Old Hill, in the parish of Rowley Regis, and containing by recent admensional states at Old Hill, in the parish of Rowley Regis, and containing by recent admensional states are consisted of an old licensed Public-house, called the "Pig and Whistle," with the outbuildings, yard, garden and premises held therewith, and also two other dwelling houses, and several closes of excellent mendow and pasture land, all concipuous. A great portion of the land is most eligibly situated for building purposes, having extensive fromtances to the Dadley, Halexowen, and Bromsgrove turaphies and other roads, and is in a fast increasing and improving neighbourhood.

The mines, which are in the whole, are known to be of the best quality, and consist of the thick or 10-yerd coal, the brooch and heathen coals, the gubbin and white ironstone, and the usual strata found, and now being worked, in the adjoining mines surrounding the property.

The estate is beomeded by lands of the Right Hon, Lord Ward, Messrs, T. and J.

The mines, when are in the process of the thick or 10-year coal, the broach and the usual strata found, and now being worked, in the adjoining mines sursomding the property.

The estate is bounded by lands of the Right Hon. Lord Ward, Messrs. T. and J. ladger, Mrs. Pease, Mr. Sidadaway, Mr. Tandy, and others, and every facility is of-seed for the transit of any minerals, or the establishment of works upon the property by good roads and the canal, which is within a very short distance; the prosected railroad (for which application is being made in the present session of Parliament) from Stourbridge to the Stour Valley Railway, at Smethwick, also passes close to the estate, and the well-known fact of the exhausted state of the minerals in many parts of the South Staffurdshire coal-field, yearly enhances the value of mines in this locality, and renders this an investment or purchase well deserving the attention of ceal and ironmasters, and capitalists generally.

Further particulars may be known, and plans of the property inspected, upon application to Mr. Bateman, land agent, Dudley; or to Messrs. Bevan and Girling, shicitors, Bristol.

Bicitions, Bristol.

BIGHLY PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—EXTENSIVE SILVER AND LEAD MINES, AND SMELTING WORKS, IN SWITZERLAND.

MINES, AND SMELTING WORKS, IN SWITZERLAND.

R. MURRELL has received instructions to SELL BY AUCTION, on Thursday, June 23, (unless proviously disposed of by private contract), very extensive and highly profitable SILVER and LEAD MINES, extending 48 miles in length and 26 in breadth, abounding with dres of extreme richness, together with substantially erected SMELTING WORKS, and an americous WORKSHOPS, DWELL-ING HOUSES, and all the requisite BULLDINGS and MACHINERY, the whole comprising one of the most unique establishments in Switzerland. There is a very large quantity of rich ore at the mines now ready for smelting, there is abundance of water power, and the property abounds with wood, a great quantity of which is already stocked at the works; a vallway is about to be formed, which will adjoin the works, bring the property within 48 boars; Journey of London, and of course, greatly facilitate the transit of ores, &c. Nearly 229,060 has been expended in bringing the works to their property of perfection; ores have been smelted and sold, and have brought in the property of perfection; ores have been smelted and sold, and have brought high prices, and the silver has been pronounced by the buyers to be of a very superior quality, so that a purchaser has the opportunity of coming in at a time when the foundation is substantially had for realisting a large fortune. The property is held by a grant from the Government for 50 years. A plan of the property and specimens of the over may be seen at Mr. Murrell's, Anctioneer, &c., Walbrook, where further particular may be obtained: as well as of Mr. Chalteris, accountant, 20, Greshum-as, eit; and in Paris, of Mr. M. Et. Jaquet Allets, 12, Rue d'Hauteville.

*This sake is postponed until June the 25d, for the purpose of giving the public through the property and property with ADD ONLE SURGERIAN AND VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY ADDONANCE.

. This sait is postponed until June the 23d, for the purpose of giving the public opportunity of visiting the mines.

PORTANY AND VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY ADJOINING THE RIVER TYNE AND THE GUSEBURN, IN NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

R. BROUGH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Queen's Head Hotel, Newessite-upon-Tyne, on Wednesday, the 20th day July, at One for a o'clock precisely, the extensive and most valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY and the late firm of the NEWCASTLE BROAD AND CROWN GLASS MEANY, in the following lots:—

12. A spacious QUAY, possessing 50 yards of river frontage, with the buildings on the same, suitable for carrying on the business of engine building, founding, and at present under lease to Mr. J. Smith; together with the three DWELLING USES upon the premises, all in good repair, and occupied by sundry tenants, is let has a public road along its northern side.

10. 2.—A block of BUILDINGS adjoining the River Tyne, now occupied as an idical manure manufactory, with a spacious quay, upon which stand a steam-time, a powerful swing orane, and a lifting crane; together with the buildings adming the same, formerly used as a glass-house and warehouses, but not now tented; and several HOUSES, containing in the whole 46 dwelling-rooms, occupied similar the same, formerly used as a glass-house and warehouses, but not now tented; and several HOUSES, containing in the whole 46 dwelling-rooms, occupied similar the same, formerly wade as a glass-house and warehouses, but not now tented; and several HOUSES, containing in the whole 46 dwelling-rooms, occupied similar the same formerly water and the same formerly belief to the business counting-house, formished with a stone safe, the whole well adapted for the process of importers and general merchants; together with apacious lofts and ware-occupied for the business of soup-boiling, founding, or any blief or the whole well adapted for the business of soup-boiling, found

ace of GROUND, with extensive warehouses and three tenement 5, and well adapted for similar purposes. comment HOUSES, facing the road leading by the Ropery to St.

a, adjoining Lot 5, and well adapted for similar purposes.

7.—A row of tenement HOUSES, facing the road leading by the Ropery to St., with ground behind.

18.—A BLOCK of TENEMENT HOUSES, situate at East Ballast Hills.

19.—A BLOCK of TENEMENT HOUSES, situate at East Ballast Hills.

19.—The property being bounded by the Ouseburn and River Tyne, possesses a most exewater frontage. It is situated rear to the public quay of Newcastle, and in say centre of the manufacturing and commercial portions of that town. It thus a position of peculiar importance and value, and it is rarely that an opportunity of the extensive and lucrative manufactures for which the banks of the Tyne are distinguished.—Farticulars, with plans, are in preparation, and will be forwarded splication to Mesors. Stable and Dees, solicitors, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

POREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE FREEHOLD COAL PROPERTY.

R. ROBINS has received instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, in the month of July, at the Auction Mart. London, the ARTHUR AND DWARD COLLERY, situate near Lydbrook, in the township of West Dean, in the month of July, at the Auction Mart. London, the ARTHUR AND OWARD COLLERY, situate near Lydbrook, in the township of West Dean, in the county of Sources of UNWORKED COAL, of the Hill Delph Vein, the excellent quality of this is well known. There are two shafts at the Arthur and Edward Colliery bunk of to the coal, at the depth of 87 yards, with a 90-horse PUMPING ENGINE, and the horse WINDING ENGINE, in perfect order and repair, with engine-houses and ber suitable buildings and plant. The tram-mad opposite the works is connected in the intended terminus of the South Wales branch of railrond at Churchway, lick is progressing fast towards completion, by which the coals can be conveyed to part of Bullo-Fill and London, and all interventialize places; and by the Gloucester a Heredocal Railway to Rocs, Hereford, &c.; and by the Severn and Wye tram-road the port of Sydney. Full particulars will shortly appear. The grouperty may be used, and samples of the coal and coke seen, on application to William Masterson, on the premises.—Covent Gurden, June 9, 1853.

ARINE ENGINES BY AUCTION WITHOUT DESERVE

ARINE ENGINES BY AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE.—
On Friday, the 24th instant, at Balfast, a PAIR of very superior MARINE DENSING ENGINES, made in the best and most substantial manner by Scott, leading and Conference; diameter of cylinders 52 in., length of stroke 55 in.; in the frames, crants are superior manual power 100-horse each. The above are complete, with their frames, crants deaft.—For particulars, apply to McCurtin and Riley, 31%, Chichester-street, it or set 25, Mathew-street, Liverpeel.

R. JAMES CROFTS, of No. 28, CORNHILL,
MINING BROKER.
MINING BROKER.
MINING SHARES of every description, and not being a deales, transacts business
only for principals on commission.
Mr. Croovers having resolved to extend his business, more generally in reference to
DIVIDEND MINES, has on hand, or can procure, the best of those appearing in the
London market, and in the columns of the Mining Journal, which, judiciously selected,
will pay the highest rate of interest of any known security.
In PROGRESSIVE MINES, Mr Cacorrs when called upon to recommend will do
so. The mines of this class most in demand this week have been as under:—
Perran Silver-lead (Cr. 1 Pershale Chert 1 Wheal Goldon

o. The mines of this class
Perran Silver-lead (Cubert lode)
Combmartin Consols
Quintell Downs
South Towey
Clew Bay wheal Golden
Wh. Carpenter, South
Sydenban
Clive
East Tamar
Wheal Norris
North Danael
Baincon Consols
Merllyn
Herodefoot
North British

Britanna Gold

Wheal Yeoland

Scottish Australian

Sold Triends the PEBRAN SILVER-JEAD, and QUINTELL DOWN'S (Copper), in 19,000
stares each—bil subscribed by the original grantess, and the share's may be obtained
of Mr. Chopts at a moderate advance on a low cost; also, in COMBMARTIN CONSOLS, in 5000 shares.

Mr. Chopts transacts every description of business through the medium of the
Stock Exchange.

Hours of business:—Half-past Nine till Five, daily. Bankers—The London JointStock Bankers—The London J

Stock Exchange.

Hours of business:—Half-past Nine till Five, daily. Bankers—The London Joint-Stock Bank, Princes-street, City.

Dated Friday, June 10, 1883, No. 28, Cornhill.

Dated Friday, June 10, 1883, No. 28, Cornhill.

M. R. JAMES CROFTS submits to his friends, and particularly to those resident in the country, the following PROPOSITION on the subject of ALLOTMENT OF SHARES in new mining companies, British and Foreign:—The capitalist desirous of the means of speculating with some chance of profit, has generally for hissois guide the prespectus of a company, without the means of reference as to the bone fides of the undertaking, and thus the adventure becomes bazardous in proportion as it may be well or ill based as to prospect and management. In the event of its being a "mere speculation" of the latter class, the acquisition of shares is attended with no difficulty; whils in the case of a first-rate concern no altotment takes place to strangers, and a premium and good investment is lost. Mr. CROFTS OFFERS HIS AID to REMEDY the evil depicted, by becoming intermediate between the new companies and the capitalist; and his obvious duty will be to recommend cally such undertakings as are really and truly originated for bone fide purposes, and that, as such, present all the elements of success. He may be CONSULTED, therefore, on all new mining undertakings, and in event of business a moderate charge per share will be made for commission, on the sole condition that glashares applied for, if obtained, be accepted and paid upon.

No. 28, Cornhill, June 19, 1853.

R. JAMES LANE, MINING AGENT,
33, THERADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON (Established 10 Years),
Begs to inform his friends and the public, that the SHARES which he is prepared to
DEAL IN are not confined to the limits of an advertisement, but would refer to the geperal list of the Mining Journal, and is in a position to TRANSACT BUSINESS in any
mines quoted in that list. Mr. Lane will furnish a list with latest prices on application

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK & SHAREBROKER, 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET. Mr. REYNOLDS has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in the following MINES:—

e following MINES:—
Treviskey and Barrier.
Trelusbeck
Tresavean
Trumpet Consols
Trumpet Consols
Tryn-Worglod (slate)
Tywardreath
Tywardreath
Tywardreath
Tywardreath
Unity Consols
United Mines (Tavisk.)
United Mines (Gwen.)
Venton
Wellington
Wellington
West Abraham
West Abraham
West Abraham
West Caradon
West Darlington
West Darlington
West Darlington
West Stray Park
West Providence
West Providence
West Providence
West Stray Park
West Providence
West Stray Park
West Providence
West Russell
West Stray Park
West Providence
West Stray Park Great Wheal Vor Great Bryn Consols Halamanning Halamanning
Herodsdoot
Kilbrieken
Irisb Cons. Mining Co.
Leeds and St. Aubyn
Leeds Town Consols
Lelant Consols
Lelant Consols
Levant
Linares
Marke Valley
Mary Ann
Mendip Hills
Mill Pool
Molland
Mostyn
Nansegollan
Nont-y-Car
Neptune Boscean Botallack Bottle Hill Bottle Hill Britannia Gold & Copper Bronfloyd Burra Burra (Australia) Nansegolian
Nant-y-Car
Neptune
North Caradon
North Caradon
North Levant
North Frances
North Baset
North Baler
North Pool
North Pool
North Pool
North Wheal Robert
Pera Consols
Pentlyne Court
Penzance Consols
Perran St. George
Phomix Great Consols
Politimore
Port Philip & Col. Gold
Raieigh
Rix Hill
Round Hill (Salop)
Silver Valler Burra Burra (Austr Callington Caradon Wood Carsons Creek Cathedral Carvannal Castle Dinas Carn Brea Comford Comford Condurrow Cook's Kitchen Carvannal West Seton
West Sharp Tor
West Sharp Tor
West Sharp Tor
West Tretasury
West Tretasury
West Trethellan
West Wheal Alfred
West Wheal Frances
West Wheal Robins
West Wheal Treasury
Wheal Brewer
Wheal Catherine
Wheal Catherine
Wheal Comford
Wheal Comford
Wheal Golden
Wheal Golden
Wheal Golden
Wheal Golden
Wheal Fanny
Wheal Fanny
Wheal Fanny
Wheal Fanny
Wheal Fanny
Wheal James
Wheal James
Wheal James
Wheal James
Wheal James
Wheal James
Wheal Henty
Wheal Russell
Wheal Recth
Wheal Robin
Wheal Samson
Wheal Samson
Wheal Samson
Wheal Samson
Wheal Samson
Wheal Suprise
Wheal Trebarvah
Wheal Tremayne
Wheal Tremayne
Wheal Uny
Wheal Uny
Wheal Uny
Wheal Uny Cook's MICHEN
Carvannal
Craddock Moor
Crow Hill
Cwm Erfin
Cwm Darren
Dalrhiew
Devon Burra Burra
Devon Groat-Consols
Devon Kapunda
Doloosth
Duke of Cornwall Devon Kapunda
Dolooath
Duke of Corn wall
Dyfingwin
East Alfred Consols
East Black Craig
East Black Craig
East Barren
East Margaret
East Pool
East Russell
East Seton and Maude
East Whenl Russell
East Whenl Russell
East Whenl Russell
Eagair Lie
Expair Lie Rix Hill Round Hill (Salop) Silver Valley Sidney Godolphin South Frances South Caradon South Condurrow South of Scotland South-West Phonis South Wh. Basset South Wh. Basset South Wh. Basset South Wheal Lovel South Wheal Russell South Carn Brea South Tolgus Spearne Consols St. Aubyn and Grylls St. Day United St. Iye's Consols Stoke Climsland Conso Stray Park Swangoo Stray Park Swanpo Tavy Consols Tamar Consols Tees Side Tinero Trebarvah

' And SHARES FOR SALE in the West Cornwall Railway. And SHARES FOR SALE in the West Cornwall Kallway.

The present period effers to capitalists an opportunity which rarely occurs for PURCHASING in DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, as well as in PROGRESSIVE MINES, the former paying dividends not less than 15 per cent., and the tatter by a considerable increase of profit on the improved value of the property. Mr. J. J. Revnous is at all times in a position to PURNISH the most ACCURATE INFORMATION for the guidance of capitalists, and to effect PURCHASES or SALES on stock of every description, upon the best possible terms, on the usual commission.

Mines inspected by agents of experience and high respectability in any part of the kingdom within the shortest notice.—June 10, 1833.

MR. GEORGE SPRATLEY, MINE SHAREBROKER 2, WINCHESTER BUILDINGS, CITY, LONDON.

2. WINCHESTER BUILDINGS, CHAI, BOSTON OF THE STREET OF THE STREET AND CO. TRANSACT BUSINESS in ALL DESCRIPTIONS of STOCKS at the CLOSEST PRICES of the day; and ADVISE (CONFIDENTIALLY) with parties as to the best means of employing spare capital, either for speculation or parmanent inventment, whereby CERTAIN RETURNS are assured. Country interrogations promptly replied to —Address, or apply, Kenworthy and Or, Country interrogations promptly replied to —Address, or apply, Kenworthy and Or, Country interrogations promptly replied to —Address, or apply, Kenworthy and Or, Country interrogations promptly replied to —Address, or apply, Kenworthy and Or, Country interrogations promptly replied to —Address, or apply, Kenworthy and Or, Country interrogations or constitution of the country of the coun

MINING PROPERTY.—Mr. HERRON has SHARES in the bechaer 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:

Alfred Cousols

Tremayne

South Basset

Alfred Cor Tremayne West Providence Treviskey United Mines South Caradon West Caradon Wheal Margaret uth Fra PROMISING APPEAR

Lewis

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a ANCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such a Wheal Pollard
North Damsel
North Valè of Towey
Treleigh Tamar
Herodsloot
Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street. Clive Wheal Harriett Stray Park East Tamar

INVESTMENTS IN MINES.—CAPITALISTS may PURCHASE
SHARES in established DIVIDEND BRITISH MINES of the first character,
and in MINES which will soon pay dividends, with the certainty, if properly selected,
of receiving five times the income, and a considerably greater profit on the improved
value of their property than can be derived from any other public security, where
the liability is limited, and no risk incurred. The undersigned are always in a position to furnish the most accurate data for the guidance of capitalists, and to effect
SALES or PURCHASES in MINES of known respectability upon the best possible
terms.—JAMES STEVENSTRIPP and Co., unlaing agents, Lombard-street Chambers,
33, Clements-lane, Lombard-street. Established 1839.

NOTICE.

ATTENTION of CAPITALISTS, by the very favourable results which have arisen over other CILANNELS of INVESTMENT, as well as of shose to whom the FUNDS return but a SMALL INTEREST, has induced Mr. H. B. RyE to OFFER to the public his SERVICES in the selection of SHARES in MINES of a BONA FIDE.

CLASS ONLY. Well-selected DIVIDEND MINES return a CERTABL INTEREST, varying, according to their description, from 15 to 25 per cent.; yet, in contradistinction to these, it behaves the investor to be thoroughly on HIS GUARD as to the selection of the selected with no other end, sim, or object, than to ENTRAP HID TWARY, whilst the COMBINATION of a CLIQUE of these speculators run up the prices (by a fictition movement) beyond their value of nothingues, thereby one the unfutited and investment beyond their value of nothingues, thereby one the unfutited and investment of the mining districts generally, especially in Corawall, the most productive in the world, is rendered particularly COMFETENT to give that advise, and offer those suggestions, which alone can insure to investors a successful issue.

HARES WANTED.—Mr. H. R. RVE to DIVERS.

HARES WANTED.—Mr. H. B. RYE is a BUYER of the following:—Carn Brea, Condurrow, Doleoath, East Pool, Kirkendbrightshire, Levant, Marke Valley, Mowth Pool, North Roskear, Providence, South Caradin, South Tolgus, Stray Park and Camborne Vean, Trethelian, Treviskey and Barrier, West Caradon, Wheal Basset, Wheal Baller, Wheal Mary Ann, Wheal Ston, Carvannall, Cefn Brwyne, Clijah and Wentworth, East Basset, Gustavus, Lelant Consols, North Downs, Pendarvos Consols, West Scion, West Wheal Trefusis.

Wheal Chiverton, Wheal Kitty, Uny Lelant, Wheal Trefusis.

Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-street, London.

Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-street, London.

R. JOSEPH WILLIAM OLIVER, DEALER in BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, has for SALE the following SHARES:—Phænix (£750); Devon Great Comols (£390); Wheal Reeth (£50); Lovant (£150); Mary And; £42); Merllyn (£44); Crow Hill, Ireland (£150); Grambler and St. Aubyn (£30); Wh. Carpenter, Gwinear (£8); East Seton and Maude (£45); Gustavus (£3); North Vale of Towy (£5); Lelant Comosis (£15%); Sidney Godolpinin (£8); Treweths (£5); West Treasury (£104); Tryphena (£53); Wheal Zion (£44); Herodscoombe (£14); Pendeen (£7); Wheal Mary (£35); Wheal Easy (£5); Herran Wheal Jane (£47); Perran Wheal Alfred (£146); Ludcott (£27); Souton Comosis (£1); Wheal Surprise (158); East White Grit (£45); Trebell (£56); Wheal Liny (£1345); Hennock (£7); Crookhaven (£2045); Monarch Gold (£8). Mr. OLIVER also TRANSACTS BUSINESS in all BRITISER and FOREIGN MINES, GOLD, and LAND COMPANIES.

75, Old Broad-street.

75, Old Broad-street.

MR. JOHN S. LANE, MINING SHARE DEALER, No. 32, POULTRY, LONDON, begs to inform the shareholders that he is in a position to OFFER SHARES at the following low prices: -Pheenix Copper, 27:10; East Russell, 294; Marke Valley, 25%; Wheal Crebor, £12½; Wheal Zion, £4½; Wh. Carpenter (South Sydenham), £8½; Clave, £5; Frowetha, £2½; Castle Dinna, £1½; North Damsell, £1½; Dinns Great Copper, £1 is. 6d.; Wheal Sarah, 6a. 6d.; Great Bryn, 6a. 3d.; Prignant, £1½; Tremollett Down, 6s; Tay Consols, £4½; Eastle Beorn, 5c. 6d.; Gedern, 5d.; Wheal Sarah, 6a. 6d.; Great Bryn, 6a. 3d.; Prignant, £1½; Tremollett Down, 6s; Tay Consols, £4½; Eastle Beorn, 5c. 6d.; Cobert, 5d.; Wh. Gill, £3½; Fensivek, 14; Wh. Yeoland, £9½; Great Onslow, £3½; Molland, 11a. 6d.; West Wheal Arthur, 5a; Bieton Consols, £½; Stoke Climsland Consols West, 5a. 9d.; Golden Mile, £%; North Towy, £11a.; Darren, £2½; Wheal Mys. Stoke Climsland Consols West, 5a. 9d.; Golden Mile, £%; North Towy, £11a.; Darren, £2½; Wheal North, Sarah Consols West, Fall, Great Wh. Sheba, at £7; Devon Kapunda, £1½; also, Pen-Y-Gelli, Great Crimis, West Phomix, North Wheal Trelawny, Trehme, Trelawny, North Downs, Lewis, Tremayne, Mobrg, Mary Aun, West Basselt, Wheal Norris, and other promising mines.

NOTES, and other promising mines.

M. R. LELEAN, No. 76, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY,
TRANSACTS BUSINESS in HOME and FOREIGN MINES, INSURANCE,
BANKING, RAILWAY, and other SHARES. Every information derivable from lengthened experience is offered.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WM. A. ADAMS, MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

BROAD AND NARROW GUAGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS LIN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

WEIGH-BRIDGES FOR CARTS, AND FOR ROAD OR
PLATFORM WEIGHING MACHINES, with or without loose weights.
SCALES FOR USE ON COUNTERS, elegant, durable, and accurate.
HENRY POOLEY AND SON, ALBION FOUNDRY, LIVERPOOL; AND
89, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

NANUFACTURERS, MINE OWNERS, AND OTHERS.
A SUPERIOR STEAM-ENGINE ON SALE.—A 50-horse power CONDENSING ENGINE, made by Fawcett and Co., of Liverpool, and finished in first-rate style, on the side lever principle, with massive foundation plates, and wrought-iron pedestals, metallic piston, and brass air-pump; very little mason'y will be necessary in its crection. The cylinder is 38½ in. diameter, and the length of stroke 42 in. To parties wanting an economical and powerful engine, the present opportunity offers peculiar advantages. The engine can be delivered complete in the space of a day or two at any station in connection with the London and North. Western Railway Campany.—Apply to William Walters, Bold-square, Chester.

WATER-WHEEL.—WANTED, by the FURSDON MANOR MINING COMPANY, a WATER-WHEEL, of about 40 ft. in diameter, and from 4 to 5 ft. breast.—Estimates for iron and wooden wheels of the above size to, be forwarded to Mr. James Saunderson, 16, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London

PENCORSE CONSOLS MINE, ST. ENODOR, CORNWALL.—
WANTED, a NEW OT SECOND-HAND ENGINE, about 40 in citizder, to
be delivered and erected on the above raine.—Persons desirons of supplying the above
will please to forward price to Geo. Henwood, Telegraph-yard, Leeds. Termsof payment:—One-third when finished, one-third when erected, and the balance in termonths, if the engine works satisfactorily. Payments gravanteed.

Of in this valuable DIVIDEND MINE; also 2 Trebarvahe, 2 Tremars, 2 West Polycoth; 5 West Wheal Frances, 5 Great Cowarch, and 5 Cefn Gwyns (all calls paid), -Offers for all, or any of the above, stating the highest price, to be addressed to "Alpha," Post-office, Helston, Cornwall.

Aipha, Fost-office, Heiston, Cornwall,

VORTHY THE ATTENTION OF MINING ADVENTURERS.

—FOR SALE, Six Shares in Wheal Jane (Kes), price \$20 per share; a dividend will be paid of £1 per share in about a fortnight—this mine never made a cell. 200 West United Hills, very cheap; the engine at work, and sishing on a very good copper lode at the cugine-shaft. 20 Lamin. Also, SHARES in Kesvick, Peru, Orbert, Pendeen, North Wheal Unity, Troworlis, Carvannal, Tryphena, Carpenter (South Sydenham), Harriott, Great Wheal Baldtern, Bodmin United, Kanteos and Pearhiw, Perran United, East Herland, Trevelyun, Messenger, West Wheal Jane, with several others.—Application, or letters, to be addressed to John Beall, 89, Three King-court, Lembard-street, London.

JRALI Haaga his command several valuable SETTS in CORNWALL and DEVON: June 10, 1853.

FROVISIONAL BURNCTORS.

GEORGE WILTON CHAMBERS, Esq., Clough House, Rotherha
JOHN ALDRED, Esq., Welgate House, Rotherham.
WILLIAM OWEN, Esq., Wellgate, Rotherham.
ROBERT CUTFORTHAY HOYLE, Esq., Aughton Hall.
JAMES SOLLY, Esq., Tollend Hall, Tipton, Staffordshire.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—Wm. Prynne Marshall, Esq., C.E., Newhall-st., Birmingham. Sozicayons—Messrs. Hoyle and Marsh. Rotherham.
SECRETARIES (pro cem.)—Mr. Robert Wright, accountant, Birmingham;
Mr. John Clarke, land agent, Rotherham.

Mr. John Clarke, land agent, Rotherham.

This company is formed for the purpose of purehasing and supplying railway waggons to coal owners and others trading upon the Midland, London and North Western, and other railways.

Waggons will be let by this company at an annual rental, which, after payment for r-pairs, will realise a sufficient amount, not only to reimburse all costsof management, and pay to the shareholders a dividend of 2½ per cent, per annum (to be paid haif-yearly), but also to leave an ample fund as reserved capital, to be laid out in the construction of new waggons, or in such other ways as may be deemed most desirable.

Proposals have been made by Mr. W. A. Adams, of Birmingham, waggon owner and builder, to supply to the company 500 waggons of a fit and proper construction, 200 to be placed forthwith at the company's disposal, and the remainder as may be required; and to repair and maintain the same for a term of nine years, at a stated amount.

required; and to repair and maintain the same for a term of nine years, at a stated amount.

A considerable portion of the capital is already agreed to be subscribed, and a number of waggons are now complete and ready to be let.

A Deed of Settlement will be forthwith prepared and registered. £5 per share will be called immediately, and the remainder in calls not exceeding 10 per cent., and at intervals of not less than three months.

The company will be under the management of a committee of five shareholders, holding not less than 20 shares each, of whom three shall form a quorum, and two of whom shall retire annually, but shall be eligible for re-election.

A depot for waggons will be established at Masbord, near to the line of the Midland Railway, where it is intended the public offices of the company shall be situated, and the business of the company transacted.

The temporary offices of the company will be held at the offices of Mr. John Clarke, land agent, Westgate, Rotherham, where application for waggons for hire, as also for shares, may be made. Preference will be given to applicants for shares from parties hiring or requiring waggons.

HOYLE & MARSH, solicitors, Rotherham.

THE CUMBERLAND HEMATITE IRON ORE COMPANY.

To be conducted on the "Cost-nook System."—No Deed to be signed.

Capital £50,000, in 50,000 shares at £1 each, to be paid up on allotment, and issued in Certificates to bearer.

TEMPORARY OFFICES OF THE COMPANY, -30, BUCKLERSBURY This company is formed for the purpose of working hematite iron ore in the Fri zington Parks mining district, situate within six miles of the port of Whitehaven. Prospectuses, with printed forms of application for shares, are now in the press, the particulars of which will be advertised in the Mining Journal of next week.

HENRY HUNTER, Sec.

TAMAR MARIA COPPER MINING COMPANY
The lodes running through which sett are a continuation of the worth lode.

The lodes running through which sett are a continuation of the south lodes of the Devon Great Consols and Bedford United Mines.

Divided into 10,000 scrip shares of £1 each, 10s. to be paid on allotment, One-third part are taken by the present proprietors.

(Committee of Management to be appointed at the first meeting.)

SUFREINTENDING AGENT—Capt. J. Richards, Chief Agent of Devon Great Consols.

RESIDENT AGENT—Capt. Edward James, of Devon Great Consols.

PURSER—Capt. John Sims, Simmeford, Calstock.

EANKERS—Devon and Cornwall Bank, Tavistock; Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.,

OFFICES,-19, BOYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

OFFICES,—19, BOYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

This mine, situate in the parish of Calstock, in the county of Cornwall, is surrounded by the Devon Great Consols, Bedford United, Drake Walls, Hingston Down Consols, Gawton United, Tavy Consols, Wheal Edward, and Wheal Arthur; and extends 400 fms. on the course of the lodes, in a most congenial stratum of killas.

Since the discovery of Devon Great Consols, in 1845, many companies have been started to develope the mineral resources of its immediate neighbourhood, more especially with a view of tracing the same lodes: it is now satisfactorily ascertained, on the authority of the chief agent of that mine, that not only are the south lodes of that wonderful mine traversing this sett, but that those of the Betford United Mines also run through its entire length; and which opinion is fully borne out by other most respectable agents in the neighbourhood.

The acquisition of this property has long been sought by several leading houses connected with mining, and is at last granted to the present proprietors at most liberal dues—viz., 1-15th. It is intended that the operations of the mine shall be conducted under the immediate supervin endence of Capt. James Richards; which fact, and a reference to the subjoined reports, will satisfy all interested in mining that this adventure will present more than ordinary chances of success.

Applications for prospectuses, plans, and shares, may be made at the office of the company, 19, Royal Exchange, London.

REPORTS.

Applications for prospectuses, plans, and shares, may be made at the office of the company, 19, Royal Exchange, London.

REPORTS.

Report of Capt. James Richange, of the Devon Great Consols Mine.

Traislock, April 14, 1853. - This mineral property is situate in the parish of Calstock, Cornwall; it is very extensive, being 400 fms. on the course of the lodes, of which there are several comprised within its limits, having the same east and west bearing as the most productive of the district; there is also a very fine cross-course running north and scath through the whole length of the sett, with a slight underlie to the west. Three of the lodes have been opened upon, and sufficient has been done to enable me to speak of their character and probable results. The most northern one is about three feet wide composed of capel. numdic, and copper ore; the next is four feet wide, on which a shaft has been annk on its course, and is precisely similar in character to that of the Wheal Thomas lode in Devon Great Consols, being composed of fine capel, mundic, prian, and splendid gossan. The southern one has been opened upon by shode pits, and is also to be seen in the South Devon Great Consols, about 40 fms. to the castern boundary: it is four feet wide, composed of splendid gossan, prian, and capel. The cross-course before referred to is a very fine one; an adit level has been driven 16 fms. thereon, and should be continued, as it will come in and prove the lodes at 50 fms. in depth. There is no doubt of this piece of ground, it being surrounded by many most promising concerns; and undoubtedly the south lodes of Devon Great Consols go through the sett. Deg to say, in conclusion, that looking at the geological features of the property (the lodes being situate in the prevailing stratum of the district, and bordering on the granules. They fine cross-course, and the lodes being a continuation of those passing through Wheal Marquis, the Wheal Thomas lode (now yielding profits), with others of equal promise, that, when property

that, when properly developed, this property will prove mighty reminiera.

JAMES RICHARDS.

Report of Capt. James Burt, of the Devon Great Comole Mine.

The interiories, James Burt, of the Devon Great Comole Mine.

The interiories, James Burt, of the Devon Great Comole Mine.

The interiories, James Burt, of the sett, and also a magnificent cross-course four feet wide, running about north and south, underlying west about two and a half feet in a fathom. No. 2 is what I consider to be the Devon Great Crossla Wheal Thomas lode; this lode is four feet wide, and underlying north two feet in a fm.; this has been opened upon for 50 fms. in height; a shaft has been sunk on the course of this lode, composed of a first-rate gossen, spar, peach, &c., with very favourable indications, the surrounding stratum being of a light mineralised clay-slate; I have, therefore, no doubt but that in depth this lode will be found profitably productive. No. 3 is a magnificent lode, and has been opened upor also in this sett; it is three feet wide, underlying south one and a half feet in a fm.; it is composed of gossan, spar, peach, and prian, with other good indications. The other lodes are also of great promise, and in my opinion only require a moderate amount of capital to make this concern highly profitable.

JAMES BUNT.

Decon Great Consols Mine, Tavistock, April 14.—This set is very extensive, being 400 fms. on the course of the iodes, and 500 fms. north and south; it comprises within its limits several east and west lodes; I find one of them to be from three to four feet wide, with a northern underlay of about two feet in a fm. It is composed of gossan of a very excellent quality, with capel, spar, &c. This is the same which in Wheal Thomas (Devon Great Consols) is making good profits. A little to the nouth of this as econd lode has been discovered, of the same favourable character. It is very evident that the south lodes of Devon Great Consols traverse this set, besides a large masterly cross-course, on which a level has been driven, and, if continued, will intersect the whole of the east and west todes at a depth of 50 fms. Taking into consideration lies very favourable indications which these lodes present, the general good features of the ground, and the great productiveness of the adjoining mines—Devon Great Consols, Bedford Usited, and Hingston Down Consols—I have every reason to believe that similar good results will follow this undertaking, if properly developed.

**Toristock, April 18.—This mine is situate in the parish of Calstock, Cornwall, and is

this undertaking, if properly developed.

Toeistock, April 18.—This mine is situate in the parish of Calstock, Cornwall, and is in extent 400 fms. on the course of the lodes; a continuation of the south lodes of Devon Great Consols, including Wheal Thomas, and the Bedford United Mines. At the west boundary of the South Devon Great Consols there is a very promising lode, from three to four feet wide, with well-defined walls, and running through the Tamar Maria Mine; it produces a good goasan, &c., and if a level were driven in from where the discovery was made, would come in 30 fathoms deep in Tamer Maria. There are also two other lodes opened upon of equal promiss. There is also a very fine cross-course which has been driven on, and should be continued, as it will intersect the east and west lodes at a trifling cost, this add will come in about 60 fms. deep; the facilities are good, and from the probability of so many lodes passing through this sett, which have proved so productive, it is fair to presume some good will accross in the prosecution of the ground, the structure of which in its geological view is more than I expected to see before I took and a minute survey, and one that is likely to prove satisfactory on further development.

J. CARPENTER,

THE BRITISH PATENT CORK-CUTTING COMPANY.

WILLIAM LITTLE, Esq., DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM LITTLE, Esq., 2l., DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM LITTLE, Esq., 2l., Park-square East, Regent's-park.
WILLIAM PRINSEP, Esq., 3l., Hyd-park-place West.
WILLIAM HENRY SPERLING, Esq., 23, Burton-street, Eaten-square.
JAMES HAYES SADLER, Esq., Portman-square.
INVESTOR AND MANASING ENGINERE—Emile du Martray.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hughes, Kearsay, and Masterman.
BANKERS—London and County Joint-Stock Bank.
SECRIFARY (pro ten.)—Mr. William Guichard.
TEMPORARY OFFICE—N. 1. KINGS ARMS VARD.

TEMPORARY OFFICE,-No. 1, KING'S ARMS YARD. The object of this company is to work in an effective manner an extremely simple and uncostly machine, which has been invented for cutting corks of every description with such precision and rapidity as will enable the company readily to meet the increasing demand for this article, and for which invention a patent has been already

taken out.

The promoters of this undertaking have entered into an agreement with the inventor and patenties for the purchase of all their interest in this patent in Great Britain, which will accordingly be conveyed to trustees on behalf of the company.

The efficacy of the machine has been tested by the promoters under the eye of the well-known machinist, Holtzapffel, and it has been found capable of producing in one hour as many perfect corks as can usually be cut by hand in a whole day, with less waste of the raw material; it is from this economy of time and labour that a very handsome return may be confidently looked for in the employment of the capital of the company.

handsome return may be confidently looked for in the employment of the capital of the company.

Several practical men in the trade have seen the machine at work, and are anxious to purchase the right of using it under licenses from the holders of the patent, which may become a source of considerable advantage to the company.

The promoters have satisfied themselves, by a careful investigation of the cost of the raw material, the expenses of working, and the market prices for the produce, that a moderate capital will be sufficient to yield a profit which will be highly satisfactory to the shareholders.

The following are the arrangements made between the promoters and the patentee: —vix., the patentee and inventor are to receive 5000 paid-up shares and £1600 in cash; and after paying dividends at the rate of 15 per cent, per annum to the shareholders, the surplus profits are to be distributed as follows,—one-third to the patentee, one-third to the promoters.

Power will be taken in the Deed of Settlement to increase the capital, with consent of the shareholders, if found necessary, in which case the patentee will be entitled to a portion of the shares constituting such increase.

Specimens of the manufacture by this machine may be seen at the office.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the British Patent Cork-cutting Company.

Genterman,—I request you will allot to me shares in the British Patent Cork-cutting Company; and I agree to accept the same, or any smaller number which may be allotted to me, and when required to sign the necessary deeds.

Name

The East Onslow Mines immediately adjoin to, and work the celebrated iode of the Great Onslow Mines. Only a limited number of shares are for present disposal, on payment of 10s. per share.—Application for shares may be made to John T. Tidd registrar and secretary, 9, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street.

WHEAL MARY ANN CONSOLS (LYDFORD, DEVON)
(Worked on the "Cost-BOOK PRINCIPLE.")

(Worked on the "Cost-nook Principle.")

This extensive sett is situated in the parish of Lydford, Devon, and adjacent to the eelebrated Wheal Betsy, from which a large amount of ore has been raised. This undertaking offers a fair prospect of being worked with considerable success by the application of a very small additional capital; in confirmation of which assurance, the Committee, under whose management it is conducted, bey to refer to reports form Capt. Stephen Paull, Superintendent Mining Agent, to be seen at the Office.

Taking into consideration the well-grounded hopes expressed in these reports, as also the favourable opinion entertained by the Committee, formed from other sources of information, it was resolved at a meeting of adventurers, beld at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, on the 3rd June, 1833, that an additional capital of £1000 should be raised, by the formation of 2000 new Shares, at ten shillings each, to be paid for on allotment, pre-emption being given to the existing adventurers, in proportion to the respective number of the shares now held by them.

The present adventurers have expended upwards of £4000 in this promising undertaking, and it is considered that the additional £1000 now intended to be raised will amply suffice to prosecute successfully the works recommended. There are no outstanding liabilities. The machinery is new, efficient, and in excellent working order while the monthly expenses at the Mine are comparatively trifling, a large supply of water saving the expense of steam power.

Parties wishing to see the original reports and requiring further information, are requested to apply to Mr. Robert Mariner, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, or to Mr. Jno. Buter, Shorter's-court, Throgmorton-street.

REAT CAMBRIAN MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANY.
In 30,000 shares of 51 each.—To be paid upon allotment.
To be conducted upon the "Cosr-cook Persciple," and the accounts audited every two months.—No Deed to be signed.

two months.—No Deed to be signed.
Directors.
The Hon. CHICHESTER T. SKEPFINGTON, St. John's Villas, Upper Holloway.
SAMUEL CROSSE, Esq., Threadneedle-street, London.
CHARLES HENRY GRAY, Esq. (firm of Gray and Co.), 71, Cornhill.
JOSEPH WINNEY GULL, Esq., Brabant-court, Philpot-lane, London.
Col. ALEXANDER PERCEVAL, 1, Beigrave-road, Beigrave-square.
ANTHONY PERRIER, Esq., South-crescent, Bedford-square.
WILLIAM EPWORTH TUKE, Esq., 25, Great Tower-street, London.
BANKERS—Messry, Prosecut; Grote, and Co. Threadneedle, street.

BANKIES - Messrs. Prescott, Grote, and Co., Threadneedle-street,
SOLICITOR - Osborn Jenkyn, Esq., 33, King-street, Cheapside.
BROKES - George Batters, Esq., 25, Throgmorton-street.
MISING AGENT - Peter Watson, Esq., 3, Old Brond-street.
AUDITOR - Jenkin Jones, Esq., 7.S.A., National Mercantile Office, 1, Charlotte-row,
Mansion House.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY, -28, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

This company is formed upon the Coat-book System, for the purpose of working, upo greatly extended scale of operations, the promising mineral properties of North Wates first to be undertaken will be the extensive sets of Maestryfar and of Llwynon, while tain lodes of silver-lead and copper of a very rich description, and also two very va-ole stone quarries. The directors have entered into an agreement for these mines and rice on advantageous terms. The mines and quarries are situate in the parishes of Lianellity and Lianaber, in the my of Merieneth; a locality of great richness in mineral deposits, and are held under

The mines and quarries are situate in the parishes of Lianelltyd and Llausber. In the county of Merisheth; a locality of great richness in mineral deposits, and are held under a moderate royalty.

The setts are very extensive, comprising a territory of many hundreds of acres, and the lodes extend upwards of a mile. The positions are all that could be wished for, there being every natural advantages for the most economical and expeditious working, as the navigable river Mawdiach skirts the properties.

It will be seen by the reports that ten lodes have been discovered, and the principal of them opened upon. Several additevels have been driven. Ores of good quality can be sent to market so soon as the necessary crushing and dressing machinery be completed. There are powerful and never-failing streams of water passing through the premises, available for, and fully equal to all mining purposes, and there is suitable timber in abundance on the spot,

In this case the steam-engine and its expensive concomitants will be altogether dispensed with. It is seldom that mining adventures combining at once such richness of

Available for, and fully equal to all mining purposes, and there is suitable timber in abundance on the spot,
In this case the steam-engine and its expensive concomitants will be altogether dispensed with. It is seldom that mining adventures combining at once such richness of ores and facility for working are placed before the public, and the directors have every confidence that the undertaking will prove, in a very short time, most iscrative to the shareholders. It must be particularly noticed that under the agreement which the directors have made with the properiors of these properties, they have full surface rights for the effectual workings of these mines and quarries, together with the right of making roads, altering watercourses, &c., &c.

The following certificates from Professor White, and from an assay-master, upon the quality of the ores, cannot fail to give the greatest satisfaction, as showing that i ton of this ore is equal to 3 tons of the average richness of Cornwall and Dwon:—"I have examined the specimen of ore marked No. 6. It consists of copper, blends, and lead; the former in the proportion of about 15 to 20 per cent. The specimen is very fine, and affords satisfactory indications of a good lode. Light No. I sample of lead ore contains 30 ozs. of silver per ton." "The lead will dress to the standard. It contains of silver in the ton of lead, 31 ozs. 7 dwist. 43 grs. It also contains gold, which I traced with case by the tests."

There is now a parcel of ore at surface, and abundance in sight, which can be dressed and sent to market immediately upon the completion of the necessary machinery.

THE QUARRIES.

RUNNAFORD COOMBE MINING COMPANY, DEVON.
In 10,000 shares of \$1 each.

10s. to be paid on allotment, and the remaining 10s. on or before 1st Sept.. 1853.

To be conducted on the "Cost-book Bysten."

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Mr. SAMUEL PHIPPS, Clopton, Gloucestershire.

Mr. JAMES PHIPPS, Belgrave-street, Eaton-square.

Mr. THOMAS ANWYL, Denbigh-place, Pimlico.

Mr. THOMAS PHIRLER, Buckfastleigh, Devon.

BANKESS—London and County Bank.

SUPPRINTENDING ENGINEER—Mr. Adam Murray, 76, Cornhill,

BROKEN—Mr. William Froom, 27, Change-alley.

SECRETARY AND SOLICITOR—Mr. Wm. Miller, 10, Gray's-inn-place.

PROSPECTUS.

This mine is situate to the east of the Dartmoor granite, in the neighbourhood of Buckfastleigh, and about six miles from Ashburton.

The sett is held under a lease from the Earl of Macclessield for 21 years, from the th August, 1899, at 1-15th dues. It is very extensive, being about two miles in the direction of the lodes, cast and west; and north and south, about a mile and a half. The mine has been worked to some extent, and a considerable sum has been expended in the erection of a water-wheel, and requisite machinery for the works, for which there is an ample supply of water throughout the year.

The tin produced from this mine, it is well known, has always realised the highest price in the market, being of the richest quality, and of which about £2000 worth has been sold.

price in the market, being of the richest quality, and of which about £2000 worth he been cold.

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from all fluolity, the works will not be resumed until two thousand shares are subscribed for.

The late Capt. John Paull, of Tavistock, who had the superintendence of the present workings until the time of his death, had a very high opinion of the mine, and his reports, with those of Mr. Adam Murray, may be seen at the secretary's office. The latter gentleman, under whose direction it is intended that the works shall be carried on, thus concludes his report, dated loth of March last: --" In the eastern part of the sett, I believe you will find a lucrative lode, with depth to warrant the erection of proper machinery when required, such as a seam-engine of 30 to 40 in. cylinder, and that you will not be subject to the baulking circumstances of a lode, nipped out for a great depth. This will, of course, involve the beginning of a new mine and its necessary capital, but I believe you will find it a very quickly remunerative matter to take in hand."

Application for shares, in the usual form, may be made to the secretary, or to the broker of the company, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

PENCORSE CONSOLS, COPPER, ZINC, AND LEAD MINES.
ST. ENODER, CORNWALL.
Held under a lease for 21 years, from Mark Bassett, Esq., at 1-16th dues.
In 5000 shares of 51 each.—10s, per share to be paid on allotment, and two calls of 5s, each, at intervals of three months.
To be conducted on the "Coer-nook Swyrem."
Committee of Management to be chosen at the first meeting of the proprietors, which meeting will be called as soon as the majority of the shares are disposed of, when the appointment of officers for carrying out the project will take place.

OFFICERS (PRO TEM.)
BANKERS—The Yorkshire Banking Company, Doneaster.
MANAGING CAPTAIN AND SUGNETOR—Capt. John Dale, 8t. Austell, Cornwall.
PCHAREM AND SUGNETAR—Mr. George Heawood, Leeds.
BROKERS—Messirs, Henwood and Co., Telegraph-yard, Leeds.

Brokens-Messrs, Henwood and Co., Telegraph-yard, Leeds.

PROSPECTUS.

These extensive and highly promising mines are situated on a gentle declivity, in a beautiful grey and blue killas, highly mineralised, and contain on the south a fine masteriy east and west lode of copper and black Jak (kinc), on which an engine-sist has been sunk to the depth of 30 fms., and two other shafes to the adit level. A level has been driven 16 fms. east, and about the same distance west, from which a large quantity of copper and ainc ores were raised, and many stones of mundic and rich lead was used with. A few fms. to the north of this lode another lode has been discovered, running parallel to it, of a similar character, on which one shaft has been sunk to the depth of 8 fms.

To the north of this lode, another copper lode, mixed with spots of lead, has been flound; and still further north another copper lode, mixed with spots of lead, has been flound; and still further north another copper lode has been met with; also a caunter lode rich in copper, and an civan course.

All these lodes have been cross-cut by the addit level, which has been brought up a distance of nearly 300 fms.; in cutting which several lead lodes of a very rich character were discovered, but from the shallowness were not operated on, except in one instance; there a pit was sunk to the depth of a few feet, and atomes of rich lead ore were taken from a solid vein about five in. wide. The strict and in the part of the mine change into a light argillaceous slate, traversed by quartz veins, containing small enbes of mundic and appots of lead, and is of precisely the same character as the "country" in which the celebrated East Wheal Rose is situated; which mine is in the immediate neighbourhood, being only one and a half mile due west; and is confidently believed to be the zame run of lodes as formed that prosperous mine.

The set is very extensive, being about two miles east and west, and three quarters of a mile north and south. It contains many facilities for mi

and expense.

If these mines were drained by an engine of adequate power, these lodes might be operated on at once, and immediate returns made. To effect this, it is proposed to raise a company in 5000 shares, at £1 each, 19s, per share to be paid on allottenest of the shares, and two calls of 5s, per share at intervals of three months each (if required); £5:01 be paid down in each, and 500 free shares of £1 each to the present proprietary for work done, purchase of the soft, drawing up and executing the lease, and preliminary expenses; and the remaining capital, which will be amply sufficient to fully develope the mise, to be applied as follows, viz.:—

The above mines are held for a lease of 21 years, at 1-16th dues, from Mark Bassell Sq., of Pencorse, and present one of the finest investments for mining purposes eve flored to the public.

offered to the public.

Copy of a Letter from Mark Basserr, Esq.

Pencorse, April 23, 1853.—Dark Sta: I have not been able until to-day to see these mine captains who are in possession, and cleaning a good parcel of ores. These persons will not hinder the mine going to work, but must be remunerated for their trouble and expense; and they will have some free shares, as they thick they could return several hundred pounds worth of ores at a small outlay. I think they will deal fairly; and perhaps you may have a mine agent you might choose to send on the suot to make arrangments, or any friend; or I will endeavour to do my best with them, for our mutual accounts of the control of their expectations. Whilm you will be control of the con

Mr. Henwood.

Report of Capt. John Dale.

May 23, 1853.—I am sorry I should have omitted sending you my report of this mine at an earlier date, pressure of work and other circumstances prevented my doing so. I have however with great care inspected these mines, and beg to observe, in the first place, that I was never more agreably disapointed; I had for some years entertained an unitary of the concern being abandoned and materials sold; however, in future I am determined all such matters before passing sentence to go and see for inspell.

The first object that struck my attention in my resent savey was a pile of rich jack, spotted with beautiful yellow copper ore, and I was told that immense quantities are now to be broken at the adit level. In the next place, I was struck at seeing a party at owk on tribute, dressing the lode stuff from the burrows, and seeing they had cleaned a pile for the market, which is rich in its nature. The selts, which are very cotensive, and situated on a gented declivity in a blue mineralised slate stratum, embrand fire known toddes, which have been cut by the adit level; the southernmost one has been wrongit upon by stem-power 30 fms. under adit, and is extended only 16 fms. cast and 16 fms. named, so, updit comes in 30 sittoms deep in Tamer Rairs. There are as also two color todes copeed upon of equal promise. There is also a very fine cross-course which has been driven on, and should be continued, at it will interest the east and very fine a cross-course which has been driven on, and should be continued in the production of the promote the control of the production of the

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Original Correspondence.

PRACTICAL MINING-ON THE LAWS OF NATURE.

SIR,—Is it not generally admitted that miners have the best opportunities and positions for observing the curious effects of those laws of Na

Sin,—Is it not generally admitted that miners have the best opportunities and positions for observing the curious effects of those laws of Nature which are so beautifully and wonderfully operating in the internal parts of the carth? And is it not also admitted that, with a proper amount of scientific knowledge, they are the most likely men to not only observe but to understand those laws, and turn them to the most advantageous account in mining operations? Then, in absence of that necessary amount of knowledge, would not candid statements of facts, as they present themselves in mining research, deserve an equally candid response from those who may be able to supply the desideratum?

In looking over the mines in this neighbourhood, I find that two only have been profitably productive of copper ores; while there are 12 others which have been fairly tried by steam pumping-engines, and have not been worth a farthing, and the whole of them included within an area of about 12 miles? In the adjoining parish of St. Agnes, I believe the comparison is about the same. How is this? Is it owing to luck or chance, and in cordance with the broadest meaning of the old adage, "Where it is, ordance with the broadest meaning of the old adage, "Where it is given? Perhaps a very natural question would be—do the strata in the rich and poor mines agree in their general character? In my opinion, they do not agree; and I think that those who will pay a little attention to the matter will discover that the difference generally is strikingly perceptable. Then, if such be the case, if profitable quantities of copper ore are only found in certain peculiar strata, other questions will naturally arise—as, is there anything existing in the strata which causes the collection of minerals? Does there exist in the ground any particular combination of chemical elements calculated to produce such effect? Does not the fact of profitable quantities of minerals, existing only in strata peculiar to themselves, indicate that they have been produced by l

MINING IN IRELAND.

SIR,-Your kindness on a former occasion induces me to think I may

Sir.,—Your kindness on a former occasion induces me to think I may ask a place in your useful and talented publication again. I am led to believe that the subject of my last letter—viz., the prudence of investing capital in Irish speculations, rather in any foreign ones—was not unheeded by your numerous and intelligent readers, and under that conviction I the more readily vonture to trespass again upon your columns.

The portion of the county of Cork now so well-known as the West Carberry and Crookhaven mining district, hasdeservedly gained a distinguished place in public attention as a part of Ireland possessing all the favourable specarances of a very rich mineral locality; where the spirit of judicious enterprise can find an ample field for speculation, and discover unequivocal proofs that the speculators cannot labour in vain, if it be not their own faults. But, Sir, while this view of the subject cannot be contradicted, any more than the present highly encouraging results of nearly all mining work now in progress there, it must be obvious to every one, and most important to many, that any misrepresentations on the subject, or any injudicious puffing of mining projects, either now working or to be worked, will be surely attended with the very worst consequences, and not alone to the particular speculation so misrepresented, but every other in the district: the reasons are too obvious to require a minute detail. I, therefore, feel assured that whoever draws attention to these important facts, both as a warning and a preventive, will perform an act of public justice. Or private persons, who have only their own objects in view, and who do not court public notice in any way, there is no necessity for caution, for their speculations are narrowed within a circle so limited as to cause no room for suspicion; but from all who purpose to form, or who have already fermed, companies, whether on the cash-book or the Cost-book System, or any other system, I think my observations deserve the most serious attention, and o

Near Pamplona, single labourers collected 200% worth a day of wash-felt; in Paragua, nuggets are found from two to fifty lbs. weight each. Mexica, Granada, and Peruvia are also rich; Panama exports millions of the precious article. Amazonia, Guatimala, Patagonia, also abound in both metals.

The gold and silver mines of La Plata are very numerous (above 60 exited), employing upwards of 6000 Indians, and realising upwards of 115,000,000 annually; the richest are those of Laricaja and Carabaya. Between Lima and Tagna in Africa, are the famous mines of Huantajaya, in a sandy plain, of such exuberance, that pure metal could be cut out;

annually.

Dalmatis, in Europa, according to Pliny, produced 50 lbs. daily of surface gold.

Russia, Siberia, Komtschatka, Georgia, and the mountain of Ouralia, in particular, collects upwards of 2,000,0004. annually.

At Norwegia, in Semdanavia, very rich mines existed, from which a mass of silver, valued at 20004., was extracted and deposited in the Royal Museum at Copenhagen. Bossina, in Sclavonia, in the district of Srebrarniza, has rich mines of both metals—the silver in pure quartz, resembling moss. China, or Tshina, Corea, Formosa, Mongolia, Malacca, Sumatra, and Java are all metalliferous; the Sunda Islands are opposite to Amazonia, (S. A.). Cafreria, Angola, Abessina, Nubia, Arabia, Armenia, &c., supply large quantities, of precious metals. India, in the province of Agra, Orixa, and Golconda, is famed for its mines of gold and diamonds: the king of Ava and Brama suffered no gold to be exported. Gonsna, in Nigretia, is exceedingly rich in metallinous productions.

Monomatapa is also rich; in this state is Sabia and Sofala, the controverted land of Ophir, where Solomon is supposed to have obtained above 26 tons of gold annually.—[Vide 10th chap. book of Kings.]

Now if we try England, Ireland, and Scotland by the above logic, they cannot be very auriferous, as neither of them contain at the present period (or in ancient times) either a province, county, shire, river, lake, or mountain, ending with the requisite vowel, except in Hibernia, about Luguinguita, and Kinchelsee where about 1000 ozs. of gold have been gathered in alluvial soil, the largest nuggets 22 ozs.

France, at the present time, is similarly situated, with the exception of Mount Jura, that divides it from Switzerland; there dust has been found in the streams that pass through the Lake of Geneva.

The only rational logic I can give of the above singularity is, that gold is generally found in the midst of quartz, slate, clay, and sand, seldom in limestone, sulphur, ironstone, or mould.

Novertheless, it must be admitted that Australasia poss

THE SMOKE CONTROVERSY.

The portion of the country of Cock now as well-shown in the West Corporation of Cocket now as well-shown in the West Corporation of Cocket now and the Cocket of Cocke SIR,-When so many able and experienced combatants are carrying on a necessarily warm discussion on a hot subject, I shall not pretend to pass an opinion on the merits of their various contrivances for bringing air and coal into fiery contact: but I wish to offer a word or two on the to imitate the smelter but stayed to consider that their respective objects lay exactly in opposite directions. The pig was smothered by the clean cloth and basket and earnest zeal of Simon to repair his trespass with the

one of these specimens of virgin silver is preserved in the Royal Cabinet of Natural History at Madrid. The mines, Guanaxusta afforded from 1796 to 1803, \$40,000,000! in gold and silver.

From 1492 to 1803, the quantity of gold and silver extracted from S. A. equalled in value, \$5,706,700,000; the last 50 years alone produced upwards of 30,000,000! sterling.

A mine in Carthagens yielded 300,000! sterling a-year; the province of Austuria, Gallicia, and Lusitania yielded 20,000 lbs. weight of gold annually.

Dalmatia, in Europa, according to Pliny, produced 50 lbs. daily of surface gold.

Russia, Siberia, Kamtschatka, Georgia, and the mountain of Ouralia, in particular, collects upwards of 2,000,000! annually.

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Paris Messia, Siberia, Kamtschatka, Georgia, and the mountain of Ouralia, in particular, collects upwards of 2,000,000! annually.

David Messia, Siberia the contract with the contract with the contract when the world to discourage unauthorised merit, I am no radical in particular, collects upwards of 2,000,000! annually.

David Messia, Siberia the contract between an existing contract feels and the contract with the contract with the contract when the contract with the

May 25.

P. S. To appreciate fully the contrast between an air furnace and a blast furnace, consider that, in the former, the fuel in combustion rests on bars of metal, which have to be kept as cold and solid as possible; in the latter, on a surface of metal which has to be kept as hot and liquid as possible; and this is one main effect of hot air smelting, that these bars and bearers are maintained in the highest degree of fusidity.

SMOKE NUISANCE-ITS EXTERMINATION PRACTICABLE.

SIR,-Allow me to contribute another practical fact, bearing to the num-Sir.,—Allow me to contribute another practical fact, bearing to the number of theoretic assertions that have appeared in your Journal on the same subject something like the proportion of "a grain of wheat to a bushel of chaff." After about a month's trial, I am this day informed that one of my patent smokeless furnaces, fitted for themselves by a firm of widely-established reputation as makers of marine steam-engines, besides utterly subverting the smoke nuisance in that part of their premises, enables the engine to be kept in full work eight days and a half with precisely the same quantity and description of coals previously consumed in seven days. These gentlemen do not object to the inspection of their furnace by any one introduced by myself; and they so limit their sanction, to prevent the intrusion of mere theorists.

John Lee Stevens.

King William-street. City. June 10.

King William-street, City, June 10.

SMOKE NUISANCE-ITS EXTERMINATION PRACTICABLE,

Sm,—In my first letter I gave a general introduction to the smoke question, as regards the cause and cure of the nuisance; while my second

SMOKE NUISANCE—UTS EXTERNINATION PRACTICABLE.

Sta.—In my first letter I gave a general introduction to the smoke question, as regards the cause and curso of the nuisance; while my second is a running commentary on all the principal known mechanical and other and the proper understanding of which we can alone confidently look for a radical renedy. Under ordinary circumstances, the charging of a steam-engine boiler or other furnace with coal, is ever a predude to the production of large volumes of dones makes, which gradually and lazily blend with the neighbour and annoyance. It is only in towns like library in the latest of the production of large volumes of dones makes, which gradually and lazily bland, Manchester, Steckport, Leeds, Bradford, Sheffield, where tail chim-ney shafts may be observed by scores and by fiftuse at a time, within a comparatively limited area of a populous district, that this wasteful and diaguating effect of the improper combustion of coal in factory furnaces and be fully appreciated. In the netropolis there are the manufactories, the state of the property of the products of infactory furnaces and befully appreciated. In the netropolis there are the manufactories, seem especially privileged to emit smoke ad libitions.

Smoke is, properly, a term applied to the products of imperfect combustion, and is always opake, being either brown or black, according to acid gas, combined with the vapour of water, and badding mechanically the deposited carbon of that portion of the carburetted hydrogen which has been improperly or insufficiently supplied with oxygen from the atmosphere; and likewise it may even, at certain times, contain impure, dark-coloured coal gas, and the black vapour of coal tar. Smoke, then, is a term applied to what ought broads. It happens that we have no words the negative one of "smokeless," expressive of what every furnace chimney ought only to breathe forth,—namely, nitrogen, carbonic acid gas, and the vapour of water—all invisible products.

I purposely avoid a more min

cloth and basket and earnest zeal of Simon to repair his trespass with the sun-heated butter, and the leg of mutton, in the next adventure, was spoiled by dragging it pig-wise along the road, a sacrifice to implicit fidelity. I should very much better prefer to agree with Mr. Stevens's viows of combustion. I know a friend of his, and respect his conduct to that the whole has expanded likewise every atom, and each atom of oxygen friend, as evincing a mind not to be subdued by the shadows of authority, seorning to stifle original discoveries in the skirts of the titular or the label to its rapid union with the atoms of the carbon and the hydrogen

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mparts the IEAT GRA-and invigor-daily use of

composing the coal gas. Something analogous to this is even experienced in summer, and the reverse in winter, in the lanquid or the vivid combustion of a household fire, according as the air is rarified or condensed. It is very certain, then, that were the air literally made hot, mechanical means would have to be adopted to compel a sufficiency of air to enter, for such a complete combustion of the coal gas as should effectually prevent the production of smoke, a method too operose in practice. At the same time, without mechanical aids, and sufficient length of red-hot surface, the air required for a 20 or 30-horse steam-engine boiler furnace can never be made availably hot. It is, therefore, a gross absurdity and positive deception, to call that heated air which has rapidly passed only a short circuit, just as lace is passed over gas flame without injury to so delicate a fabric, or as cotton goods are passed over red-hot singeng plates without being even scorehed. I have thus endeavoured to express distinctly,—1st, that it is both a folly and a fallacy to heat the air; and, 2dly, that by none of the furnace arrangements yet invented for smoke burning can the air be kept at a continuously high temperature.

The heating of the gas, on the contrary, has been found to be exceedingly beneficial; it is so for illuminating purposes, and it is the same in the furnace. The expanded atoms meeting the oxygen, enter rapidly into combustion; the effect being equivalent to the admission of an increased bulk of the supporter of combustion. Wherever the gas is generated, there it should meet with its equivalent of oxygen; hence the value of having as many hundreds of jets, or films, or minutely divided streams of air, to meet the gas, as possible. There is no question of the necessity of the air to the gas; but it is a matter worthy of the highest consideration as to the best mode of admitting it; perforated plates, tubes, tiles, bricks, have been used in every part of the furnace, combined and singly, at the front, back, sid

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

ME. JOHN LEE STEVENS'S MISREPRESENTATIONS IN RE-

FERENCE TO C. WYE WILLIAMS, Lev.

Sim.—As an admirer of Mr. C. W. Williams's chemical views in regard to the combastion of coal on the large scale of the furnace, I was so much astounded by Mr. Skreans's completely counter representations of his opinions, in your Journal of 28th May, that I put myself in communication with Mr. Williams on the subject, and I have now to request the favour of your inserting a copy of my letter, along with his reply.—32, Moorgate-street, City, Jane 7.

[COPY.]

Sin,—I was in hopes to have seen in the Mining Journal of this day some explanation of Mr. Stevens's account of his conference with you, and which appeared in the Journal of the 28th May, but which I am not at all disposed to believe is correctly siven by him; for you are represented, literally, as recanting your published scientific views on the subject of combustion, and as has recanting your published scientific views on the subject of combustion, and as they are given in your treatise of 1841. The parts of his letter most noticeable are—ist. Your invourable opinion of his fursace, although it is only an initiation of Parker's double-bridge. He says—"I am Parpy to say (Mr. W.) does not disapprove of the construction of my patent smokeless furnace, but entertains an opinion in support of its efficacy far more confidently than I could possibly have expected." Is this the case!—2d. Your approval of its nevelty—"He does not dispute my claim to novelty of mechanical combinations, the foundation of my patent rights."—3d. His theory: of which he remarks—"I must with equal frankness admit that he (Mr. W.) disagrees with my theory of combustion, both as regards its basis and application."—4th. His thanks—"I am, on the whole, quite satisfied, and thankfully accept the disinterested testimony of a gratienman so scientifically accomplished " in favour of the operative merits of my plan." Thus you are put in the position of approving of an invention based on a "theory" of which it is admitted you disapprove!

Such manifest absurding unight excuse my troubling you on what, perhaps, now interests you but little. Yet, for the sake of others, and for my own satisfaction, I shall feel extremely obliged if you would favour me with a few lines on the subject, as to your supposed concurrence with Mr. Stevens.—London, June 4.

H. Direcs.

To C. W. Williams, Esq., Liverpool.

DEAR SIR,—I have your letter of the 4th inst., and lose no time in replying, as I certainly was annoyed at the appearance of Mr. Stevens's letter in the Mining Journal, and leing thus brought so prominently before the public, as giving testimony in favour of his plans and views. On this I have received several letters; all I could do was to contradict the supposed testimony, and to say Mr. Stevens entirely misapprehended the purport of what I said. On receiving the Mining Journal on Sixt May, I immediately wrote Mr. Stevens, expressing in unqualined terms my surprise, and denial of the supposed approbation, or extinency, in favour of his views. Of the points you put—1st., Mr. Stevens says, I "editinor disapprove of the construction" of his furnace; neither did I approve of it. It is not, however, courteous, or even of any axis, to tell a supposed inventor that his views are erroneous, or his plans defective. 2tl. As to noveity, there certainly is none in it; and I showed that, on the main ground of effect—the admission of a certain quantity of sir—it was only a repetition of Parker's well-known split bridge, of which I showed him a drawing. As to the supplemental grate, it is exactly what I see in a drawing now before me, of one of Mr. Chanter's farnaces.

3d. As to Mr. Stevens's "theory of combustion, both as regards its basis and application," I repeat, what I wrote Mr. Stevens, that he browhed no new "theory of combustion" to me, and that I did not understand what he meant by "its basis and application."

4th. As to my "disinterested testimony," most assuredly I gave no testimony in

ion."

As to my "disinterested testimony," most assuredly I gave no testimony in t of any part of his plan, and even characterised all plans for "smoke-burning"

on the value of hot air, on which he laid much stress, I said I was convinced the sair was not heated at all, but that if it were, so much the worse, as the introduction of hot air to boiler furnaces is opposed to all chemical truth; pointing out the cause of its effect in the manufacture of iron.

You may make any use you please of this communication of my opinions, as I am unwilling to appear as having turned my back on all that I had written, but the truth of which every year confirms; and, as I observed to Mr. Stevens, that if anything could induce me to take the trouble of publishing the second part of my treatise (to which I am continually urged), and which has been put to paper during the last 10 or 12 years, and much of which you have seen, it would be the finding the same erroneous views still promulgated on the subject of the "smoke nuisance."

Literpool, June 6.

C. Wite Williams.

THE FIERY BASE.

THE FIERY BASE.

Sin,—Soon after the printing of my letter on this sublime subject, I was struck at perceiving that our senators were being "taught geology." The Duke of Argyle read before the avana at Somerset House a paper, which makes a noble progress in his studies, and shows he is becoming thoroughly versed in the "cleishmaclaver" of his instructors. I do not object to persons in high station paying some attention to the details of rocks, and of other subsidiary qualities in the minutize of matter, the examination and use of which constitute the means of livelihood and the daily occupation of numbers in the middle classes, but I cannot be pleased when I see the sterling sense for important purposes, which ought to be the distinction of the British statesman, frittered away, and encrusted with the frivolities of teachers and charlatans. Under this luckless influence here is a nobleman misled into an absurd hypothesis, and vitating his understanding in the invention of a volcano in Ben Cruachan in the what the divoluties of teachers and charlatans. Under this luckless influence here is a nobleman misled into an absurd hypothesis, and vitating his understanding in the invention of a volcano in Ben Cruachan in the north, to do away with the evidence of the senses in the south, that rocks conformable and intermingling must have had a nearly contemporaneous and similar origin. But no; the geologist asserts that they are not contemporaneous—that the one has its origin from fire, the other from water, so there is a grand elevation and a great splashing to be got up of aqueous schist in molten granite, that the granite may spout through the schist, and the schist fall awry into the granite. Is it not singular that this granite fluid, disobeying the laws of gravity, should always set upwards in ridges and peaks; it gets cold exactly at the right moment, and never flows downwards—really an unkind act, for it deprives the ignesists of the strong evidence they would obtain by finding large areas of granite, overlying horizontally as fluids its, corresponding tracts of aqueous measures? Do these igneous people really believe their own assertions? I do not believe they do. The doctrine is maintained for the sake of the seassation, all students like to magnify their pursuits, if they can, as above the ordinary comprehension; and this thing, so contrary to common sense and common vision, seems asserted by the professors, knowing it to be so, to impart to themselves an appearance of importance, of greater discernment and profundity.

It is a sort of Popish miracle, which must be taken on the warrant of

it to be so, to impart to themselves an appearance of importance, of greater discernment and profundity.

It is a sort of Popish miracle, which must be taken on the warrant of the indoctrinated priests of geology; they are the teachers, it is ignorance and incapacity alone which do not accredit their dogmas: all who disbelieve are heretical, hetorodox, and condemned. Yet, in all the heroics of Don Quixote, and the sublimities of Martin Scriblerus, from the notable A.D. LL of Scotch antiquarian, to the undecipherable Themorucry of the Welch hard, there never has been, in the whole range of human philosophy, more willful and more absurd misapprehensions than are involved in these granitic volcanisms. The longer they are persevered in, the more ridiculous will they ultimately make the science which has adopted tham. They will furnish a jest against learning, exceeding in duration and extent the ridicule with which, in our great wisdom, we

habitually solace ourselves on the errors of wichcraft judges, Aristotelian universities, and monkish legends: a very few year will so entirely burst the bubble, as independent and practical observers rise up who will use their own eyes, that these soothasyers may then well meet each other without laughing, because the laugh will be on the other side, against them, and their only remaining occupation to be the leaders in bubble companies, to which, indeed, they are so fast tending that a geological professor might be almost defined a man who receives a public salary to give him authority to levy private subsidies. But the science was not instituted for this; on the contrary, for quite a different object: and as I am sometimes called a geologist, I get uncomfortable under the imputation, and anxious for a reform, for it is quite unquestionable the longer we go on with this igneous nonsense, the greater fools we shall look like when we are all found out. Surely, the metamorphois from folly to sense is one which no one can object to; it is, in fact, the best kind of metamorphism which has yet been discovered. Men may think what enormities they like, so long as they only thought them in private, or at their own cost, but when Governments take up abortions, and rear them with solemn frivolity at the public expense into monsters, to devour the truth, the matter becomes entirely changed.—David Musker: May 20.

THE COAL TRADE OF LIVERPOOL.

SIR,-The town of Liverpool is supplied with coal from Wigan, St Helens, and Bolton (very little from Horsley), to the extent of 1,500,000 tons per annum, including her exports. The city of Manchester is supplied from the neighbouring pits in Lancashire and Cheshire, to the extent of 1,250,000 tons per annum. The Liverpool gentleman speaks of the one, and the Manchester man of the other—both appear to be right.

Wigon, June 10.

A COAL PROPRIETOR.

CRADDOCK'S ENGINE.

CRADDOCK'S ENGINE.

Sin,—Your correspondent's (Mr. Mushet) communications I invariably read, and am nearly as invariably delighted with them. His earnest advocacy of Craddock's engine makes one almost wish it capable of all he expects from it. From the expansive working of Mr. Mushet's brain, I would not be astonished at the evolution of almost any amount of intellectual power. But the peu and the piston are amenable to very different laws; and as those which guide the latter are pretty well known, and very definite in their application, Mr. Mushet will, of course, expect that they will be brought to bear on his detail of the expected doings of Craddock's engine, given by him in your Journal of the 21st May.

Will you allow me, therefore, merely to take up one feature of Mr. Mushet's descriptive detail of calculated results, and attempt to show that it must fail, from its want of accordance with known laws. I take the case of his working at 400 lbs. per inch into a small cylinder of one-cighth the capacity of Ericsson's, and from that into one of the same capacity, or 14 feet diameter. I think we can save him the trouble of constructing his large cylinder, and even show that in the circumstances his small one will not have full work.

A pressure of 400 lbs. per inch above atmospheric is about equal to 28 atmospheres, or, according to Marriot's law, 28 volumes compressed into one. The steam being cut off from the boiler at the 32d part of the stroke, let us first take it in the most favourable point of view for Mr. Mushet's calculation, as through all the expansion a permanently elastic fluid, and retaining its sensible heat at the same point, neither losing by conduction or by conversion into latent heat. We have, then, in a 32d part of the cylinder's capacity steam at 400 lbs. pressure per inch above atmospheric, or 28 atmospheres or volumes compressed into one. Let us now run down the piston to mid-stroke, and our space now becomes 16-32d parts. Our elastic fluid remaining the same, we have 28 atmospheres or

But let us look at it in a view more consistent with facts and the laws of expansion. The density of our steam is only equal to 14 atmospheres, although the pressure, or elasticity, is equal to 28 atmospheres. Mr. Mushet states (and he is pretty nearly correct) that the density represents the expenditure of fuel, being what is requisite to evaporate the water equivalent to that density—the excess of elasticity being obtained by the pressure reducing the latent heat of the steam, and by so much increasing its sensible heat, and consequent elasticity or tension. Looking at it in this view—and unfortunately for Mr. Mushet it is the true one—when cut off at 1-32d of the stroke, we have a tension, or pressure, equal to 28 atmospheres, and a density equal to 14 atmospheres. Our heat being also at 450° Fahr., let us now run down the piston to 14-32ds of the depth of the eylinder, or a little less than mid-stroke. When this point is reached, the heat of our steam has receded to 212° Fahr., not by any loss of heat by conduction, but by its becoming latent. Our density and elasticity now correspond; and as the density represented 14 atmospheres, and the space is now 14 times what it was at the cut off, we have a perfect equilibrium with the atmospheric pressure; and if Mr. Mushet will now calculate the power evolved, he will have to alter his formula very considerably; and if the great superiority of Craddock's engine is built on the obtaining of so much economy from working expansively, I fear it is not the great desiderature yet. and that we must look beyond both Ericsson. obtaining of so much economy from working expansively, I fear it is not the great desideratum yet, and that we must look beyond both Ericsson and Craddock.

Working expansively, to which the engineering world has so much of working expansively, to which the engineering worth has so much of its attention now directed as an almost unlimited source of economy, is really much more limited in its results than it is almost safe to say at present; for whatever pressure is enclosed in the cylinders, the moment expansion commences the rapid conversion of sensible heat into latent reduces that pressure in a much greater ratio than is accounted for by the increase of space.—Peter Spence: Manchester, June 1.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN MINING COMPANY.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN MINING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING FOURMAL.

Sin,—I am instructed to state that no derangement (in the usual acceptation of the term) has taken place in the management of this company; and that with reference to Mr. Henry Gibson, although he still stands as the holder of two shares, he has nothing further to do with the company. For this reason: at a meeting of the proprietors on the 28th of October last, when the company was about to be brought before the public, and the prospectus issued, the gentleman who was to act as the engineer and chief manager of the mines (Mr. Williams), and whose co-operation was then considered essential, positively refused to allow his name to be circulated in the prospectus in conjunction with Mr. Gibson's, whereupon the latter was requested to, and did then, retire. I trust you will insert this statement, as your notice of last week might prejudice the interests of the company, and this, we feel sure, you do not wish.

17, Gracechurck-street, London, June 10.

The Secretaev.

THE COMBMARTIN DISTRICT.

SEE,—It is a well-ascertained fact, that there is no one undertaking in Great Britain so completely identified with the history of our country as the Combmartin Mine. Commenced at a period coeval with the Crusades, the old mine gave our early kings the slnews of war, to the realin for centuries a silver coinage, to the nobility the massive services of plate with which their halls were adorned. So vast the resources, so boundless the wealth, of the Combmartin Mine, that for six centuries she maintained her position, a circumstance sluggether unprecedented in the annals of mining. Will it be credited that the district producing so prolife an adventure is at present in disrepute with the London capitalist! One mise only (the Combmartin Consols) is at work in the locality! This concern adjoins the old mine; the lode being wrought on—a recent discovery—averages 4 ft. wide, producing splendid stones of silver-lead ore. At 20 fms. below addt, the present appearances warrant the expectation of a large deposit of ore.—Delta: June 6.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Sig.,—I have noticed in your Journal lately several inquiries relative to the position of the Anglo-Californian Company, and also the general report you published upon the proporty of the company at Dicksburg. But I question, valuable as the report of Captain Davies is, whether there be not some points on which more definite intelligence is desired. I have had the opportunity of closely questioning Captain Davies upon every point affecting the concerns of the company, and the impression left upon my mind is eminently favourable. The following particulars, some of them alluded to in Capt. Davies's report, and some not, will be, perhaps, interesting to the shareholders:—

alluded to in Capt. Davies's report, and some not, will be, perhaps, interesting to the sharcholders:—

1. The Cornish machinery (shipped by the Lyme Regis) will crush, according to Capt. Davies, at least 150 tons in 24 hours.

2. This machinery will, in all probability, be finally set up and working on the Bricket lode in three week from this date.

3. It can be worked for 300 days in the year.

4. The Bricket lode, which is the most valuable, is of great extent, being 3150 ft., exclusive of the north end.

5. The wholesale yield of the Bricket lode, when crushed at the mill, was 61 to 81. a ton; and Captain Davies positively asserts that one-third was lost through the disfective state of the machinery.

6. The working expenses, including everything from the mining in the quarts to the crushing and production of the gold, will, I balieve, be 21. 4a. a ton. The cost of management and supervision may be estimated at 251. a day, which, distributed among 150 tone, would make 3s. 4d. per ton. The total expenses would then be 21. 7s. 4d. per ton.

The lowest yield of gold from the Bricket lode will be, according to Capt. Davies, St., a ton, when the loss through defective machinery ceases. Making, however, no allowshoe whatever for loss, the lowest yield will be 6t. from this lode. Deducting the expenses, 2t. 7s. 4d., from 9t., the gross produce, there will remain a next result of 3t. 12s. 8d. a ton clear profit. The Cornish machinery is to crush 130 tons a day. This weald bring, at 3t. 12s. 8d. at on, 845t. a day as the profit of the company. If then, there be no mishap to the Cornish machinery, and no unforescen impediments arise, we may anticipate a dividend in the month of October, as intimated in the report of Capt. Davies. Though I speak of profits exceeding 500t. a day, and amounting, therefore, to upwards of 100,000t. in the year, I candidly confess that my experience of this world's affairs in general, and of mining matters in particular, does not make me anguline concupt to believe or expect that such a revenue will be our, Djappointments and delays we may count upon, but in respect to the expectation of extravagant profits, it is not amiss to remember the words of the wise man, "He that hasteth to be rich hath an evil eye, and considered not that powerty shall come upon him." If the Anglo-Californian Company's mines return 30 per cent, per annum, the shareholders may be well satisfied; and as this will but require 25,000t, it is not by any means an improbable revenue.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND.

The half-yearly general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, 2, Burgh Quay, Dublin, on Monday, the 6th instant, Sir James MURRAY, in the chair.

GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND.

The half-yearly general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, 2, Burgt Quay, Dublin, on Monday, the 6th instant, in the chair.

The advertisement having been read, the Cannears briefly addressed the meeting, and stated that it was with much satisfaction the directors submit he property of the property of the company of the considerable balance remaining in hand for the prosecution of the works, a surplus balance would admit of a dividend, at the rate of 20 per cent, per annum. The directors had deemed it expedient to avail themselves of the gravities of Mr. Henry English to report on the mines, and the prospects presented, who being present, would be largely to ruply to any question which the professors in the operations of the company, he doubted not would be listened to with pleasure, calculated, as it was, to afford the greatest satisfaction; which reoperations of the company, he doubted not would be listened to with pleasure, calculated, as it was, to afford the greatest satisfaction; which respects to a submitted the proprietors on the aspect of affairs, and the progressive administrated the proprietors on the aspect of affairs, and the progressive administrated the proprietors on the aspect of affairs, and the progressive administration of the company, because the proceeding meeting, the directors he purshased the royalty of the East Shallee Mine, which was important, as being a list in the chain of mines secured to the company, seven in number, two of which were in active working, yielding upwards of 50 tons per month.

The Successar are read the accounts, from which it appears that a balance running the proceeds of a submitted to the company of the progressive and the progressive a

of Mr. English.

This was ultimately determined on, and it was understood that a special general
meeting of the shareholders would be called on an early day, which, however, required 21 days' clear notice.

A vote of thanks was given to the chairman and directors, and the auditor retiring
(Mr. M. O'Grady) re-elected, when the meeting separated.

PENLLYNE COURT LEAD MINES.

PENLLYNE COURT LEAD MINES.

At the quarterly general meeting of shareholders, held at the offices, Reyal Exchange, on Monday, the 6th inst.—present, Messrs. Thomas Field, T. Fuller, J. Cokes, T. Miers, C. A. Brook, J. B. Balcoome, Capt. T. Paris, and other shareholders, T. Miers, C. A. Brook, J. B. Balcoome, Eagle, in the chair,

Mr. Balcoome read the notice convening the meeting, the report of the committee, and the balance-sheet, as follows:—

Your committee have much pleasure in again meeting the shareholders, insensed as the anticipations held out at the last quarterly meeting as to the opening of the raine, have been fully realised. The stone of orc on the table is the produce of the 15 fm. level, of No. 2 shaft; its veight is 228 lbs., and although it is mean as average specimen from a pile of ore at surface, there are several stones of equal drawarders, and the quantity raised is estimated at about 35 tons. The driving of the level from whence the greater part of this ore has been raised made it required to secure immediately some adjoining land, the property of the Countess of Duarant, and, consequently Mr. Balcombe has had an interview with har ladyship's again, and made arrangements for a lense on the same terms as the other part of the edit.

Your committee beg to refer you to the report annexed, from Cage, Stepher Them.

Your committee beg to refer you to the report annexed, from Cage, Stepher Them.

Your committee beg to refer you to the report annexed, from Cage, Stepher Them, and points out most forcibly the nocessity of erecting an engine of ufficient port, to work the mine effectually. The committee, therefore, invite the shareholder, to work the mine effectually. The committee, therefore, invite the shareholder to take the matter into their consideration at this meeting. The balance-best to had date is appended hereto, showing a cash balance of 909.1 lbs. 8d.

Capital received to Feb. 1.

Capital received to Feb. 1										
	****			ince e			-A	To	stal.	
Expenditure	to I	eb	. I. 8		Zh	Cally.	D04+	£440	7	3
Purchase of sett, and expenses £425	7	3	*******	£ 15	0	0	*******	765	19	6
abour cost 421	9	3	********	349	10	9	********	169	7	2
Materials, timber, &c 139	0	3	********	30	- 5	11	*****	96	0	ıΪ
Buildings and machinery 84	0	0	*****	. 12	- 0	11	* defiger	- 44		A
Resident agency 36	4	0	*********	18	18	0	*******	63	12	6
Management and office expenses 41	.0	0	400000000	24	12	6	*******	00	34	j
	-	-		1000	-	-	diam	E1 591	9	4
£1147	0	9		£444	. 8	7	8 to 200	0.04	10	8
Balance				*******		****	*****	-		_
***************************************			3212413	200				enson	0	6
Total			7 7 1	****		****	*****	Page A		П
A PROPER ON CARD	****		MEN TH	OMAS			Action	-	48.	

I beg to hand you my report of Penllyns Mine, which I inspected on the 28th May. In the 15 fm. level, west of No. 2 shaft, the lode is divided in two parts by a house of ground; the north part is about 6 in. wide, with spots of lead; the south, or mais part, is 4 ft. wide, composed of lime, sandstone, and gossan (most of the lattle) in termixed with lead throughout, and likely to improve, there are now at surface suctions and the state of the

would allow.

The Chairman addressed the meeting at some length, and after dilating on the cheering prospects of the adventure, referred to the fact that there was ample means to hand to conduct the mining operations for a very long period, but he thought the grand question for the meeting to determine was the best mode of carrying of the suggestions contained in Capt. Steplen Thomas's report. At the last meeting of the suggestions contained in Capt. Steplen Thomas's report. At the last meeting of wenturers he understood that this subject was somewhat discussed, but ultimately

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Profuce mi The new lee some time to have been to have been to the present for the present the present

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tothing has be call has be call has itself, in. 4 itself from the great e great e from tracked from had at no

red, and he thought wisely so, until it was assertained which would be thecolat for the engine-shaft. It oftentimes happened that unnecessary haste in
respect caused most expensive consequences; but as they were now in a good
of ore in the 16 fm. level, yielding nearly 2 tons per fathom, he thought the
on had become very much narrowed. It was evident from the immense stone of
the table, and the reports which were weekly received from the mine, that this
rety contained lead in large quantities; and, therefore, his advice would be to creet
interesting the state of the state of the state of the state of the
ions in the interim were especially gratifying, as it would be remembered that
one that quantity. It, therefore, became evident that, although no sales
seen made, the value of the ore at grass was taken at 5 tons—now we are told it
not time that quantity. It, therefore, became evident that, although no sales
seen made, the value of the ore at grass was very nearly equal to the mine cost
seen made, the value of the ore at grass was very nearly equal to the mine cost
seen made, the value of the ore at grass was very nearly equal to the mine of
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of the commend that the committee he anthroved to take such steps to that end
of appear necessary.

and recommend that the committee he authorised to take such steps to that end may appear necessary.

M. TROMAS MEERS suggested that an advertisement be inserted in the Mining burnation a engine, calling for plans and specifications. This gentleman stated that was on the mine a me few months back, when he felt considerable satisfaction at the persess then made; and, bearing in mind the subsequent discoveries, and that it was not been started now about 13 months, he had no doubt but that it would be come a most profitable undertaking. He, therefore, quite fell in with Capt. The committee, the thought there was a great collateral guarantee in the fact that that gentlems had burne an interest in the adventure.

The CLAIRMAN said he thought it would be better to leave the arrangements entire to the committee. The following resolutions were unanimously carried:—

That the report of the committee, balance-sheet, and agent's report, he reaches a settled in the cost-book.

report, be seen

ated the several their re-tors had g a link ich were

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only space it was ac-d explana-

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the 28th May, a by a horse of outh, or main the latter lint surface some for 3 hms, at cot cut the lode of ground le to the north; we are form of 10 fm, ms of the form in the latter line in the latter latter and the latter latter and the latter latter latter and the latter l

dilating on the as ample means he thought the arrying on the meeting of ad-

BRITANNIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the com-ns, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, on Wednesday,—Joseph Carv, Esq., in the chair.-The Secretary read the notice convening the present, and also the minutes of the

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Diss, Marel 1998.

1006. Marel 1998.

1007. April 1998.

1008. Marel 1998.

1009. Marel 1 the strake. We have driven below saidt, west on the lode, about 11 fms; the lode in saidt, and specified the strain of the lode, and the lode, about 11 fms; the lode in saidt, and specified the specified was a specified through a road for the new leaf 7 fms. We have also driven a level through a road for the new leaf 7 fms. We have also driven a level through a road for the new leaf 7 fms. We have also driven a size secured with timber the remainder of this level home to the engine-shaft, which is to go down on the course of the lode. The erection of the new wheel is now leaf aroundly, and I presume that in about one month from this time the logs down on the course of the lode. The erection of the new wheel is now a roundly, and I presume that in about one month from this time the logs down on the course of the lode. The erection of the new wheel is now a roundly, and I presume that in about one month from this time the logs down on the course of the lode. The erection of the new wheel is now the logs of the lode of the lode of the lode. The erection of the new wheel is now the logs of the lode of the lod

an arounably, and I presume that in about one month from this time the an arounably, and I presume that it, will be in good working order.

Cambans observed, that they had heard the report of the committee of manifest, who regretted the delay that had taken place, wholly occasioned by circumstaness over which they had no control, and he would be glad to give any explanation of the bis not being that may be public, it was determined at the last meeting they said is reduced to any by the public, it was determined at the last meeting they said is reduced to any by the public, it was determined at the last meeting they said is reduced to any on the company was originally divided into 36,000 shares; but the bis not being that made had congratulated them that the call made had been laid in fail on all if the call on 20 shares, leaving only 1789, upon which is call had been paid. It must be satisfactory to them to find how generally set all had been paid. It must be satisfactory to them to find how generally set in the committee had the valuable assistance of Capt. Moorsom, who the segaged in execting machinery for the reduction of gold—a work quite novel in assount, and they might rely the cheapest method of reduction would be pursued, as put the produced of the prosument should visit the mine; but they had delayed doing so to save though he now wished they had gone earlier. The visit of the deputation be mine had been productive of considerable benefit; and he requested the pro-

ment of their property for the future.

Mr. Massath hoped ne delay would take place. The Politimore Company had proved to their sharch hoped ne delay would take place. The Politimore Company had proved to their sharch olders, in the shape of lumps of gold, what their gossan produced, but they had found none yet with gold visible to the naked eye, or even a microscope, so that the Britannia gossan was likely to yield as much, if not more, gold than the Politimore, although with the disadvantages of conveying it to Liverpool, the intercompany had made arrangements which would enable them to make a profit of 34. So, per ton, and Messrs. Rawlins and Co., of St. Helen's, had offered to take 600 tons per week.

Captain Moonsow and Mr. Mirreitella consented to postpone the confirmation of their agreement until the riext quarterly meeting, when he hoped to place before them a lump of gold similar to the Politimore.

It was then unanimously resolved that the reports and accounts be received and adopted.

at was then immunitudely resolved that the reports and accounts be received and adopted.

Mr. Lamber wished to know how deep they had gone down.

Captain Moorson said 13 fathoms. He did not agree with Mr. Fezzey that they might expect the mine soon to prove remunerative for copper, although they might have a good copper mine when they had sunk 40 or 30 fms.

Mr. Harnes asked when the smelting-works would be completed?

Capt. Moorson replied, that at the last meeting he calculated four months. He was not authorised to make any contract until the 20th of April last, and he hoped to have them complete within four months from that time.

Mr. Massiall proposed that the sum of 10% per month should be allowed as a remuneration to the committee for the ardious duties they had to perform. Several shareholders spoke in favour of the proposition, which, after some discussion, was carried. The secretary was re-elected, and a vote of thanks to the chairman erminated the preeting.

THE DEVON BURRA BURRA MINING COMPANY.

The general meeting of shareholders in this adventure was held at the count of the mine, at Whitchurch, in Devon, on Saturday, the 4th instant,

NATHANIEL IRON, Esq., in the chair.

The following report and balance-sheet, showing the operations and expenditure on the form its commencement, were read and unanimously adopted:—

THE DEVON BURRA BURRA MINING GOMPANY.

The general meeting of the methods in this advenues we held at the consult-loss of the mine, at Whelthurch and consult-house of the mine, at Whelthurch and balance-lanet, showing the operations and expenditure of the mine from its commencement, were read and unanimously adopted:—

Your committee have anuch pleasure in placing before you a report of your nor red the working from the commencement should be entered into, in order that you may well understand the present state of the mine, a position, it seems to your committee, did not be entered into, in order that you may well understand the present state of the mine, a position, it seems to your committee, did not red to the mine, and the working from the commencement should be entered into, in order that you may well understand the present state of the mine, a position, it seems to your committee, did not red to the property of the propert

The meeting then unanimously passed a resolution, making a call of 20s, per share on the 4000 shares of the mine. The committee being appointed, and the other business of the day disposed of, the meeting separated.

It was understood that the gentlemen present at the meeting held nearly 3500 shares and that after investing the mines, and examinate the several piles of ore

The cause, Jennings v. Broughton, the hearing of which had occupied the Bolls' Court several days, was brought to a conclusion on Tuesday. The bill was filed to compel the defendants, who are the managing directors of the Craig-y-Mwyn Lead Mine, in Wales, to refund to the plaintiff the calls which he had paid in respect of 719 shares in the mine, and interest thereon; on the ground that he had been induced, by false representations of the defendants, to take the shares in question. It appeared that in June, 1350, defendants took a lesse of the mine for 21 years, having been in possession of it under an agreement for seven years, and they projected a joint-stock company on the Cost-book Principle, the stock of which was to be 1600 81. shares. It was alleged that in September and October, 1850, various reports, and utilizately a prospectus, appeared in the Mining Journal, by which the defendants invited the public to take shares. The case made by the plaintiff was that, trusting to the glowing representations so published, as well as from statements made to him by Mr. Bell Williams, of Liverpool, the agent of the defendants, he was induced to state the shares; that the statements and reports in question were false and exacted to be 2 ft., it was, in fact, only 11 in.; and that a statement that a parallel vein had been found was not true, insamuch as it had never been worked at all. Another rincipal misrepresentation relied on was, that level No. 4 was stated to contain valuable or ce, while, in fact, it was nothing more than an old worked out level, which had been long since abandoned. On the other hand, it was contended, on the part of the defendants, that plaintiff, who is a barrister, and well acquainted with mining matters, had every source of information open to him, and that he was fully qualified to form an accurate opinion as to the value of the mine; and a great body of evidence was adduced to show the bone fides of the defendants.—His Honour reserved his judgment.

Mining Carrespondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALPRED CONSOLS.—Field's engine shaftmen since the last report, have been making preparations for fixing the lift in the 110 fm. level in this shaft; in consequence of which there has not been much of the lode broken but what has is on the improve. We hope in about three weeks from this time to make this work complete; after which we shall be regularly sinking on the ore. The lode in the stope at No. 2 winze, in this level, is worth for copper ore quite 2001, per fm. The lode in the stope at No. 2 winze, in this level, is worth for copper ore 2001, per fathom, and is improving. All the other parts of these mines are just as last reported.

APPLEDORE.—The plat in the 50 fathom level is almost completed, in cutting this plat we have seen a small branch of lead going towards the lode; we shall commence driving towards it at once, and hope in a short time to be in a position to report of the lode; at this level the ground is easy for driving, which will facilitate the cutting of the lode.

plat we have seen a small branch of lead going towards the lode; we shall commence driving towards it at once, and hope in a short time to be in a position to report of the lode; at this level the ground is easy for driving, which will incilitate the cutting of the lode.

BAT HOLES.—The lode in the 60 fathom level, driving south, is about 3 ft. wide, ground hard for driving. The lode in the 48 fm. level, driving south, is 5 ft. wide, carrying a leader about 5 in. wide in the hanging wall, good work for lead ore. The lode in the stopes north of the winn-shaft, in the bottom of the 18 fm. level, is 5 ft. wide, carrying a leader about 5 in. wide in the hanging wall, good work for lead ore. The lode in the stopes north of the winn-shaft, in the bottom of the 18 fm. level, is 5 ft. wides and floors. The stopes to the north of the winn-shaft are in a hard but of ground, when a love some the piping north very fast, consequently we have removed these are such as the stopes to the north of the winn-shaft are in a hard but of ground, when a love and leader the loge has a more promising appearance for lead ore, and also escape though the the stopes of drawing from the shaft with the winding engine, again form a communication with the ground the shaft with the winding engine, and dispense with horse labour. The tribute department, on the California lode, is producing a fair quantity of lead ore.

BRYNTAIL.—Since my last, I have set a cross-cut to drive south in the bottom of the winze, at the castern boundary, 2 fm.s., at 54. los, per fin.; this includes driving, drawing the stuff and water, and wheeling the stuff 50 fm. after it is drawn up from the winze. The bargains in the other parts of the mine are progressing very satisfactorily. We shall be ready to put our wheel, &c., to work by the 224, which is the time I stated in my former report.

CALSTOCK UNITED.—We compute we could raise 350 tons of mundic stuff per month, provided we clear the deep adit below our present pitches, as per section, which work will cost in ope

ing the stuff by tackie to the shallow adit being ere long objectionable. On the whole, I consider the objects in contemplation, and what are being carefully carried out, will turn to very profitable and lasting results.

CARADON CONSOLS.—Our shaft is complete to the 27, and I have carefully examined the lodes at this and the 16 fm, level. I find at the 27 three lodes, otherwise, two and a branch; the south lode is 16 fms. south of the shaft; it has been opened in this level 23 fms.; this lode is from 9 fm. to 1 ft. wide, composed of flour spar and ore; the ground about it is granite, of moderate hardness and good quality. The 16 has been opened on this lode 34 fms., 16 fms. of which may be considered orey ground. The ground about the lode is generally good. We have put two men to stope the back, and we have at present a good branch of ore. No. 2, or the middle lode, is in the shaft in the 27 fathom level; this lode islabout 2ft, wide, and is composed of fluor-spar and yellow copper ore; it is in my opinion a very kindly lode, but not rich; about 34 fms. have been driven on it in this level, 16 fms. of which is of the character described, but the castern end is disordered by an elvan course; no ground has been opened on this lode in the 16. The north lode is a small branch, which has only been opened on this lode in the 16. The north lode is a small branch, which has only been opened on this lode in the 16. The north lode is a small branch, which has only been opened on this lode in the 16. The north lode is a small branch, which has only been opened on this lode in the 16. The north lode is a small branch, which has only been opened on this lode in the 16. The north lode is a small branch, which has only been opened on this lode in the 16. The north lode is a small branch, which has only been opened on this lode in the 16 and the same the course we intend to puzzue. On the whole, I am pleased with the prospects, and have no doubt that on driving east we shall discover good deposits of oxe.

CARADON WOOD.—Since

CHARLESTOWN UNITED.—The engine-shaft is sunk about 4 fms. below the 223 the lode carries its regular underlay, and is producing some good work for tin; at this place we have a perpendicular lode making its appearance in the north side of the shaft, which is also producing some very rich work. These lodes will intersect each other in silving about 6 ft. deeper; intersections of this kind seldom or ever fail of making rich deposits. We have a great alteration in the lode at Fat-work, it is now composed of peach, prian, spar, and a little tin. We are in this lode about 6 ft.; for the last 2 ft. driving the lode has been as stated above, and quite clear from the capels. We have not yet the slightest appearances of seeing the north wall at this place for some time. The lode in the western part of the mine continues to yield fairly.

CHURCHSTOKE.—I have set the engine-shaft to sink for the month at 127. per fms. CLEW BAY.—We have completed the betters wall in front of the leave, which it

CLEW BAY.—We have completed the battery wall in front of the level, which is 50 ft. long and 7 ft. high; we have also made another floor at the south side of the level. The lode in the Benderg adit continues good; the width is 4 ft. 9 in., imprognated with good yellow copper orc. The new lode in the Fairy Lands looks well, and we have commenced a shaft at the south side of the lode, expecting to cut it at about 4 fms. I have found a copper lode about 50 yards from Captain Dunn's discovery, a sample of which I enclose.

sample of which I enclose.

CLVWE.—There are but few hands at work underground at present, but I intend to have more as soon as I can get them. The deep adit is standing at this time, but I hope to have bands in it in a day or two. The lode in the winze under the deep adit is 2 fect wide, often yielding good stones of lead ore. The lode in the 2 fm. level is 2 ft. wide, rather unproductive at present. The lode in the winze under the 8 fm. is 3 ft. wide, yielding good stones of lead occasionally. This is all that is doing underground at present. We have from 15 to 20 hands at work on the patch, which is yielding yeary good work at present, but from the scarcity of water we cannot given that trial. We are putting up some washing machines, in order to reduce the quantity we have to crush; but I should strongly recommend a steam crusher.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—We have discovered the north lode, and from the size, use

CLOWANCE WOOD .- We have discovered the north lode, and from the size, un-

we have to crush; but I should strongly recommend a steam crusher.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—We have discovered the north lode, and from the size, underlay, and appearance, it looks like Wheal Jane lode, in the West Wheal Treasury. The lode is 18 in. wide, consisting of goosan and prian, north underlay, and of quite as good appearance at the depth, 3% fms., as any lode I have seen in the neighbourhood; set the shaft to sink at 1/l. per fathom, by four men. From this shaft west to our boundary is 300 fms.; judging from its underlay, we have to drive the cross-cut north of Slater's shaft about 25 fms. before we intersect it; set to drive at 21. los. per fathom, to four men. The acilit driving west of Slater's shaft, upon Slater's lode to much improved in appearance, the lode being 18 in. wide, composed of gossan and copper ore: set to two men, at 24. los. per fm. About 50 fms. west of the present at the substitution of the shaft is post. This mine is much improved in value in my estimation.

CREETOWN.—The 12 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, is driven in all 6 fms. 5 ft. 6 in.; the lode in the present end is 2½ ft. wide, yielding ½ too of copper and lead per fm.; it is large and kindly; the copper is on the south part, and balls of lead so on the north or footwall; the 12 fm. level, west of the shaft, is driven in all 12 fms. 5 ft. 6 in.; this end, 1 am glad to say, is also greatly improved; the loge is at present at 8 in. wide, yielding some good copper—very kindly, and seems to improve in going forth. We are now coming under the bunch of ore which we had in Noe. 1, 2, and 1 is in wide, yielding some ground; the lode in the present end is 3 ft. wide, but at present end is 3 ft. wide, wards the present end, of the same kind that we have in the 12 fashom level, driving cast. The stope wards the present end is 3 ft. wide, or composed of the same case of the shaft is one coems to hold forth sewards the present end is 3 ft. wide, or of copper same lead per fm., but it is not being worked further whale in No. 4 or deep sait

spots of rich yellow copper and lead—a large and hard kindly lode, but owing to the formation of the hill we have not very much cover at present. I am happy to state that we are getting on well with the englac, and we hope to get it to work on the 15th inst. All other work we are fast progressing with. I am glad to say, on reviewing the whole, that the mine is looking very kindly; we shall now soon be in a position to sink the engine-shaft with all dispatch, and open out fresh ground will diving our levels east; and west; and as we sink I expect to lose the gonsan, which has hitherto followed us down to our present despest levels, and, consequently, the ground will become more settled, and the lode more solid and productive, and likely to work at a steady profit.

ground win become more sectuce, and its nonemore some axis proceedings as the comparison of the chief iode now driving on is about 4 ft. wide, from which, within the last two months, about 8 tons of fine ore have been raised by two miners, worth 15t, per ton. The old levels are clearing, and in another month the mines are expected to be opened to a development that will enable us to report on their true capabilities. A winne has been sunk under the level about 4 fins., and a driving on the lode at this depth commenced, which is producing ore, worth 16t, per fin. Mr. 8t. Pierre Foley, our inspecting engineer, visited us-last week, and has given us directions to have all the old works cleared out, if possible, against his next visit, for further examination; at present we are raising ores to pay double our expenser. The parallel lodes, cast and west of the Doneen lode, on which we are working, show lead ores to low water level; these are yet untried, but we propose to cross-cut from our winze in order to prove them at some depth under low sea level, when we anticipate, from the indications now offering, and the proved mineral nature of the Doneen lode, that we shall find these lodes equally productive. Our trials on the Mucross Mines are proceeding vigorously, and with hopeful expectations of success.

CUBERT UNITED.—The lode in the engine-shaft at present is large, consisting

lodes equally productive. Our trials on the Mucross Mines are proceeding vigorously, and with hopeful expectations of success.

CUBERT UNITED.—The lode in the engine-shaft at present is large, consisting chiefly of a kindly quartz, with a portion of lead, accompanied with favourable ground, and, on the whole, promising. The 45 fm. level west is still in elvan, and the lode poor at present; in this level to the east the lode contains a portion of lead, and the appearances are improved since last week. The lode has not yet been attained by the cross-cut in the 35 fm. level east; but in this level to the west the lode is anch improved, and is at present worth 201, per fm. The lode in the 25 fathom level west is also improved, and is now yielding some good bunches of lead; and the general appearances are promising in this level to the east. The ground has become more favourable for driving, and the lode is kindly; and, from present indications, a greater improvement may be expected here before long. The lode in the 15 fm. level east is producing some good work at present, and looking altogether promising the west side of the elvan course in the 45 fm. level, it is looked forward to with expectations of seeing a still further improvement. There are now about 11 tons of lead in and upon the mine, dressed and undressed. At Trebellan, we are clearing the engine-shaft below the 35 fm. level, where we find it completely filled with rubbish, and much out of repair. Some men are also employed in clearing a trade shaft, about 40 fms. to the west, which we find necessary for ventilation.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—The lode in the 80 fm. level driving east is about

10 fms. to the west, which we find necessary for ventilation.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—The lode in the 80 fm. level driving east is about 1½ ft. wide, yielding some very good sones of ore. The lode in the 70 fm. level is much the same as last week. The lode in the 50 fm. level driving east is about 1½ ft. wide, composed of mundic, spar, and some very good stones of ore.

DEVON CONSOLS NORTH.—The ground has improved for sinking, and the killas as the finest I have yet seen, being impregnated with mundic and spots of copper. We are now in a clear channel of mineralised killas.

DEVON CONSOLS WEST.—The ground in the cross-cut, south from Peet's entire-shaft, is of a light blue slate killas, and presents an improved appearance, and all the branches therein are composed of mundic, spar, black jack, and cubes of lead the reaches therein are composed of mundic, spar, black jack, and cubes of lead here; if we continue for the future to lutersect branches of such splendid character, here is every probability of these branches, when falling in with the gossan lode, to nake large deposits of ore.

DEVON LYTED.—We are still deprived of surface water to continue the sinking

all the branches therein are composed of mundic, spar, black jack, and cubes of lead ores; if we continue for the future to intersect branches of such splendid character, there is every probability of these branches, when falling in with the gossan lode, to make large deposits of ore.

DEVON UNITED.—We are still deptived of surface water to continue the sinking of the engine-shaft, it is now 10 fms. 5ft. below the 40 fm. level, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and has a promising appearance, as it has some 12 fms. both north and south of the shaft in the 40 fm. level; therefore I anticipate meeting with something good in the next drivage. I should recommend, when the shaft is in the 52 fm. level, as contracted for, that every opportunity to effect this object should have due attention; in the interim, I think it advisable to drive the 40 south on the lode, it will be a guide, as well as proving the properties of the lode under the summit of the hill, as also to prove the copper lode, as noticed in last report,

DEVON WEST BEAM.—The new side adit is driven about 19 fms., leaving about 6 or 7 fms. further to drive; the ground is favourable, the present price for driving being 21, per fm. The ground in the 40 fm. level, driving north of the engine-shaft, to intersect the north tin lodes, is a little softer; the present price is 51. 98. per fm.; the lode in the 40 fm. level west, on Brooks's lode, is just as when hast reported on, about 1 ft. 3 in, wide, producing a little softer; the present price is 51. 98. per fm. The cross-cut driving south of the engine-shaft, in the adit level, to intersect the great copper and other thin lodes, continues hard, the present price for driving being 34. 15s. per fm. The stopes in the bottom of the 30 west, on Brooks's lode, is must be a from the 10 the fm looking sow well; we have, consequently, suspended it, and put the men to rise in the back of the 30. We shall commence at the end of this week to clear the western whim-shaft from the 10 to the 20 fm. level, the 10 fm. level, and the a

DUNSLEY WHEAL PHŒNIX.—We have commenced opening on the branch or lode cut in the eastern adit, and are breaking some good stones of tim. We are making every exertion to clear up the old workings under the adit, but have not yet been able to reach the bottom.

to reach the bottom.

EAST CROWNDALE.—The ground at the engine-shaft has improved for sinking since my last report, and, therefore, our progress is more satisfactory. Other part of the mine are progressing, but there is no new feature calling for remark. Our carpenturs are now engaged making the new foundation for the wheel, but nothing has as yet, arrived from the foundry to enable us to get on with the crusher, though the believe they have commenced casting those things.

believe they have commenced esting those things.

EAST POLGOOTH.—In reporting progress, I beg to inform you that our new shaft is very nearly complete to the 30 fm. level; on the main lode, both the 30 and 20 fm. levels, going west, look extremely well, but the 30, going east, is at present smail. The erections at the surface are in a forward state; the large engine-house has been ready for the reception of the engine for some time, but, I am sorry to such that no part of the engine has yet been sent; the stamps engine is nearly completed. We have no doubt of being able to keep the stamps constantly supplied with timestuff from our reserves in the back of the 30 and 20, until we sink to open ground at the desper levels.

staff from our reserves in the back of the 50 and 20, until we sink to open ground as the deeper levels.

EAST WHEAL ABTHUR.—We have continued to sink the engine-shaft since my last report; the lode has still a very kindly appearance, being full 2½ ft. wide, containing goasan, peach, mundle, and copper ore. We have also continued driving the adit level east towards the engine-shaft, here the lode is 3 ft. wide, and contains some good dredge work. We are getting on favourably with our wheel and wheel-pit.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—The ground at the engine-shaft, sinking below the 22 fm. level is as last reported on. The lode in the 32 west is at present small and unproductive; the lode in this level east is very large, composed principally of quartz with mundle, and at times stones of ore. We commenced sinking a winze in the bottom of the 3½ but were obliged to suspend it in consequence of the water being so quick, consequently have put the men to rise in the back of the 32 below; the lode here is 3 ft. wide, carrying a branch of ore on the north wall 6 in. wide, with occasional good stones of ore throughout the lode, this being west of the shaft. The stopes in the back of the 12, east of shaft, is producing moderate work. The tributers are earning fair wages.

in the back of the 12, cast or smits, is proceeding inscreams as deep as we shall go for the 26 fm. plunger-lift; the lode in the bottom of the shaft is just the same, composed of gossan, spar, prian, and coats of copper ore. We shall fav our plunger-lift as soon as possibly we can, and coats of copper ore. We shall show plunger-lift as soon as possibly we can, and commence driving a cross-cut through the lode south, where I hope we shall see something more encouraging. The 55, driving east, is just the same, producing stones of ore occasionally. The end driving west, in the same level, is composed of gossan, spar, capels, and spots of grey ore. The 45 fm, level, driving east towards the cross-course and Tunnel end, is composed of gossan, sparry capels, and stones of ore. The cross-cut, driving north in the same level, is still in killas and branches of spar, with water coming from the present end very strong. We have not taken down any of the lode in the Tunnel level end since last reported. The men have been desking the lode, which they will resume to take down this morning (June 9) if all is well, so as to inform you of its appearance at the quarterly meeting. if all is well, so as to inform you of its appearance at the quarterly meeting es in the back of the level are not looking so well as on my last.

he stopes in the case of the level are not accounting to the sound of the level and the level are not level and the level are not level and the level are not level are no

EAST WHITE GRIT.—Lawrence's shaft still continues in hard ground. The ore continues in the 20 fm, level, with the same promising appearance.

FAT.WOEK AND WHEAL VIRTUE.—Since my last we have completed our pitwork, &c. The shaftmen are now engaged in cutting plat and driving a cross-cut in our 10 fm, level, which we hope to have completed in the course of a week or ten days, so as to enable them to resume sinking. Our stopes are yielding some good posts of tin, but I do not think it is the main lode. We have also intersected a lode in our western cross-cut, which at present is not very rich; there appears to be something further west, as there is a large stream of water forcing away from the breast of the same. Jimshiyin bode ut present is yielding some good tinstoff. We have also opened on the last of the Marphe lode in one of our costeaning pits, which at present appears to be a large one. The Mary Passey lode (so termed here) is at present yielding ting still be a large one. The Mary Passey lode (so termed here) is at present yielding ting sould workers at tills point, in a color lost of the particular of the lost of the passes of

vughs, which contain beautiful gossan, spar, and mundle, thickly coated with black and spots of yellow ore. I am quite certain a prettier looking bole has not been seen for some time past in the district: its size I cannot say; some time next week, however, it shall be cut through, and the result you shall be informed of. We are now entirely waiting on the founders for the renainder of the castings, and if we do not get them to-day (June 9), as promised, shall not be enabled it start the engine on Saturday, as expected; I hope, however, this will not be the case, as it will be a great disappointment. The blacksmitts and carpenters' shops and office will be finished on Saturday night, and we shall immediately put up a small sump-hoose and powder-house. GRIFRON.—The looks in the 20 fathom level weet is 18in, wide, composed of spar, eapel, and stones of ore; in this level cast and the 10 they have not taken down any lode in the stopes this week. Our tribute department is without literation. I have set a pitch in the back of the deep adit at 10s. in 1/t. to two men this week.

GLENAULIN AND CARIVILLEEN.—Extracts from Capt. Jno, Thomas's report, dated 28th May, 1831:—'I have much pleasure in informing you that since my last report the mine has greatly improved; the shallow adit, east on Tennent's lode, is worth 30/. per fin.—there is every prospect of this lode making large returns.' 'Our pile is increasing fast, and I expect by the latter end of June we shall have a respectable cargo, but we are quite ready to ship whenever the directors think proper to do so. I will send you in a few days plans and sections of the mines.'

GOLEEN.—These mines are developing most favourably, and give every promise of making yellow copper ore in a few fathoms. On the whole, they—untried, as it were, till now, and proved by strict dialling to be in continuation of the very same lodes, now so rich in produce, as the Mathodo of South Cork lodes—may be assuredly relied on to make very productive returns when opened to similar depths ast

formindic, spar, and some good stones of copper ore. We are costeaning at surface, and doing other necessary work on the mine.

GREAT CRINNIS.—The engine works well; indeed, the water is drained 6 fms. below the adit level; we shall now begin clearing and securing the various shafts. A few months will put us in a position to sell ore, and when the winding and crushing-engine is completed we shall be furnished with a good stock of machinery, calculated to carry out the mine to a great extent.

— June 7.—The engine is working in first-rate style. We dropped a new pump on Tuesday, and expect to drop another during the week. I have put a party to clear Catharine's, Charles's, and the old engine-shafts below adit. We are putting up horse-whims on the various shafts, to discharge the staff while clearing the shallow levels. When this is done we shall set tributers to work, who will want to use the crusher as soon as it can possibly be got ready. Everything is going on comfortably, yet a little time is required to clear up the old workings, which in many places are crushed as close as the ground itself. I feel that I am employed under men who know something about work, and that mining especially cannot be conjured into bring.

GREAT HEWAS UNITED.—When we commenced operations here we found the shafts and adit level in a very decayed state, in many places the timber had given way, and the shafts nearly full to surface. We have succeeded in securing the engine-shaft 24 fms., Warne's shaft is fms., Proches shaft is fms., Trethewey's shaft if fms

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—We are now stoping in the floor of the adit, and re breaking good stones of tin—all the tin we are obtaining is of very rich quality. We have cut another in iode between Hobler's shaft and the water-wheel; it is from 2 to 14 in. wide.

12 to 14 in. wide.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—The lode in the 50 east is 6 in. wide, composed principally of mundic. The lode in the 40 is 1 ft. wide, with a little lead. The lode in the 30 is 1 ft. g. wide, with a little lead. The lode in the 30 is 1 ft. ft. wide, turning out good work for lead. We expect the communicate the new shaft to the rise above the 30 in a day or two. We sampled, on Saturday last, 26 tons of lead ore; and shall have ready for the smelting-house by Saturday next from 1/g to 2 tons of black tin.

next from 1½ to 2 tons of black tin.

HAWKMOOR.—In the 30 fm. level cast there is but little alteration since last report. In this level, west of Graham's shaft, the lode is very large, a strong looking lode—composed of spar, and peach, and some good spots of copper. The stopes in the back of the 20 fm. level are looking well, and I hope to have the lode taken down this week. In the 20 fm. level west of Graham's shaft the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing some saving work. The winze in the bottom of the 10 fm. level is in favourable ground for sinking. We have about 3 fms. to hole to the back of the 20 fm. level, when It will give ventilation to the eastern part of the mine, and enable us to drive the 30 east a great many fathoms, where the air is now bad. Graham's shaftmen are working well, and we are using every exertion to hasten on the work as fast as possible. We sampled, on Friday last, 21 tons of ore, worth about 3l. per ton, and shall commence dressing again next week.

pied, on Friday last, 21 tons of ore, worth about 5t. per ton, and shall commence dressing again next week.

HERODSFOOT.—In the 150 fm. level, south of the engine-shaft, the men are engaged in driving through the capels of the lode, which are very strong and hard, but will we expect lend to a good discovery. In the south end in the 137 fm. level the lode is worth 9 cwts. of ore per fathom; but it is hard and expensive for driving on. There is one stope in the back of this level worth 5 cwts. of ore per fm. We are also carrying a rise to the 127 by the side of the lode in easy ground. In the 127 fathom level north the lode is worth 4 cwts. of ore per fm., and is moderately easy for driving. There are two stopes in the back of this level, each worth 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) cwts. of ore per fm.

In the south end in the 127 fathom level the men are driving by the side of the lode, and it has not been taken down since my last report. In the back of this level, or ore per fm.

In the 117 fm. level the endmen are, for the present, engaged in sinking a winze. We have three stopes working in the back of this level, each worth 8 cwts. of ore per fm. The 106 fathom level is being driven by the side of the lode. There are three stopes in the back of this level—No. 1 is worth 10 cwts.; No. 2, 10 cwts.; and No. 3, 12 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 94 fm. level we are sinking a winze, and carrying the same by the side of the lode; there are two stopes in the back of this level, each worth boat ourse, and have no doubt but that it will lead us to the back of this level, each worth 10 cwts. of ore per fm. In the \$2 fm. level we are sinking a winze, and carrying the same by the side of the lode; there are two stopes in the back of this level, such worth the lode. The mine, on the whole, is looking quite as well as for some time past, and I may any somewhat better as regards the stopes. The returns from the stamps are, however, reduced, owing to the decrease of water, so that we sampled only 60 tons of ore on Saturday last; and I am afraid

HILL BRIDGE CONSOLS.—The lode in Barclay's shaft is looking very promis ag, we have little short here of a course of ore. The north copper lode still continue arge and regular, and of a very favourable character. We shall also, I hope, soot lear the old tin workings by aid of the flap-jack.

casar the old tin workings by aid of the flap-jack.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—Morris's shaft is sunk to a depth of 10 fms, be
low the 55; the pitwork is fixed, and hope to intersect the lode by a cross-cut norti
in the course of another week. The pitwork also in Hitchins's shaft is made good in
the 55, and all is in good working condition. The prospects, generally speaking
throughout t be mine, continue cheering.

the 35, and all is in good working condition. The prospects, generally speaking, throughout the mine, continue cheering.

HOLMBUSH.—The ground in Hitchina's engine-shaft is without alteration—down 4 fms. shelow the 145. The ground in the 145 cross-cut, south of the shaft, is much the same. The ground in the diagonal shaft is moderate killas—down 12 fms. below the 145; no branches have been discovered in the 145 could (west) of the great cross-course, since last reported on; the cross-cut will be under the perpendicular of the lode, as seen in the 132, in one week more, and if no other branch is met with, we shall begin to drive west on the branches already discovered. The ground in the 120, west of the flap-jack lode, through the cross-course, is hard at present, having met with a floor of hard spar. The Plap-jack lode in the 120, east of the cross-course, is 2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 110 cast is 6 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fathom: the lode in the 140 cast is 6 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fathom: there are about 7 fms. more to explore to make a communication to each end. The ground in the 124 fm. level cross-cut, south of Wall's engine-shaft, is troublesome, in consequence of so much water issuing from the end. The ground in the 124 fm. level cross-cut, south of Wall's engine-shaft, is troublesome, in consequence of so much water issuing from the end. The ground in the 124, north of the same shaft, is much the same; the branch discovered in this level dips south 6 in. in a fathom, composed of mundic, spar, and yellow copper ore. There is still water spouting from the end, which we shall continue to drive. c, spar, and yellow copper ore. e shall continue to drive.

which we shall continue to drive.

HOPE VALLEY.—The lode in the 35 fm. level, driving south, is about 2 ft, wide, composed of hard capel and spar, carrying a leader on the footwall which varies in size from 3 to 5 inches, rich work for lead ore, yielding of the latter about 1 ton per fm. The ground in the 23 fm. level, driving south, is somewhat casier for driving, but not yet clear of the elvans, consequently no improvement can take place until this channel of ground is gone through; we are in daily expectation to gain this point, as the water is strongly issuing from the breast. The water in the old working is gradually sinking about 6 in. 124 hours, being now down about 6 fm. below the adit level, where it is about halfway down one of the old levels, and it appears to be in the longest part of the former workings, which accounts for the water being drained so slowly; should it continue to sink as it now does, this level will be dry by the end of this week, which will enable us to examine the workings made therein; and we are informed that tribute pitches can be set as soon as clear. Applications have been made this morning for a pitch there, but this, of course, was refused until the workings can be inspected. One of the men has just brought up some fine lumps of lead ore from the 35 fm. level, and informs us that the lode is looking very promising; and I have promised the men, if they will break and bring to surface by Saturday next 1 ton of lead ore, they shall have 11, premium, and they calculate on performing the task.

IVY TOR CONSOLS.—Our operations are progressing very favourably. There are

IVY TOR CONSOLS.—Our operations are progressing very favourably. There are branches of mundic, containing spots of yellow ore. There is a large promising lode in the winze; I think there is softhing wanting but perseverance to make it a deep and lasting mine, as I am expecting a change for the better every fathom we sink.

and lasting mine, as I am expecting a change for the better every fathom we sink. KESWICK.—At the Brandley Mine, the 20 fm. level north is worth 12 cwts. of ore per fm. The 30 fm. level north is worth 3 cwts.; No. 1 stope, in this level, 12 cwts.; and No. 2, 15 cwts. of ore per fathom. Two stopes in the 30 south are worth—No. 1, 12 cwts.; and No. 2, 8 cwts. of ore per fathom. Wilkinson's level, in the Barrow Mine, is worth 12 cwts. of ore per fathom. KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—The lode in the 110 ends, east and west, are much as last reported. The lode in the 98 end cast has made a stone of ore on the south side this week. The lode in the 12 cwts and in the winze sinking on it, is producing a little ore.

LOYEDEN UNITED.—The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking under the adit level is still large, with a mixture of ore throughout. The lode in the present end, driving east of shaft, is 4 ft. wide, with several small branches of lead ore; the stopes in the back of this level are much as usual, yielding from 15 to 20 cwts, of lead per fm. All other operations are progressing satisfactority.

east of shaft, is 4 ft. wide, while never such as usual, yielding from 15 to 20 cwts, of lead per fin. All other operations are progressing satisfactorily.

LYDFORD CONSOIS.—The lode in the 50, north of the engine-shaft, is large, and composed of flookan, quartz, and occasional good stones of lead ore—a kindly lode. In the 56, north of the engine-shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of flookan, quartz, and lead ore, some of which is saving work. The 36, south end, is without neatral alteration. Our machinery works well, and the dressing department is proceeding as fast as eiresimstances will permit.—When Mary: In the western acid kwel the lode is of good size, full 4 ft. wide, composed of flookan, quartz, and spots of lead, and is altogether of a most promising character.

MERILLYN.—The lode at the engine-shaft, sinking below the 46, is 1 ft. wide, unproductive; the lode in the 46 west (re-commenced driving) is 1 frest wide, with a small branch of lead, worth 65, per fm., improving in appearance; the lode in the 46, driving cast, 1½ ft. wide, with good stones of lead. The lode in the 50, west of the old shaft, is from 3 to 4 feet wide, producing stones of lead, and about 1 ton of carbonate of line, shale, and calamine, worth about 44, per fm. for lead—a fine looking lode. We have sampled to-day about 4 tons, to be sold on Thuraday next.

MICHELL—This mine is unwatered; but we find the levels broken down and fall of stuff, which we have commenced clearing. We hope to see some part of the kesting along two.

of stuff, which we have commenced clearing. We hope to see some part of the legin a day or two.

MIXON GREAT CONSOLS.—Our surface operations are going on satisfactorily, the levelling of the ground for erections, yards, floors, &c., is nearly completed, and all hands are employed in making roads for the carriage of stone from the quarry to the buildings, and for the conveyance of the machinery and other materials. The timber-house walls will be up by the end of this week, and we shall commence the smith's shop immediately. The foundation of the engine-house is taken out, and we hope soon to be ready to lay the foundation: we have got an excellent quarry within a short distance of the buildings, and all down-hill carriage. We are still clearing the adit level north of Smithy shaft, and have opened on the caunter lode, which has a very promising appearance: it is about 5 ft, wide, with well-defined walls, and is composed of fluor-spar, prian, shale, carbonate of lime, mundic, and copper, with some traces of lead: the copper is interspersed throughout the whole size of the lode is small strings, or branches, and the whole of the lode is good saving work. One thing is worthy of notice, that this lode is making to the south of the lum, or notokan, and stands in whole ground from the bottom of the mine to the surface. Our engine at the High Rake Mine is nearly taken down, and will be finished by the end of the week, and we are about engaging waggons and horses for the removal of the same: we hope to commence the cutting down and clearing up of the engine-shaft are tweek, and the week following to begin the building of the engine-shaft are tweek, and the week following to begin the building of the engine-shaft is reported. The near are now engaged cutting a cistern plat. The lode in the 32 estis still very large, producing saving work. The lode in the all the lode in the else while, with spots of ore. The lode in the asset week, yet it is still a kindly lode, and produces good stones of ore, the ground every favorable

bile for exploring.

MOSTYN.—The lode in the 35 adit level, driving west from Jones's cross-cut, is worth about 6f, per fin. for lead. A pitch has been set in the back of the 45 adit level at 10s. in 1l. The back of the 35 will set at a much lower tribute as soon as the level as sufficiently driven that it can be worked without hinderance. The lode is not yet cut in the cross-cut from Crockford's shaft.

cut in the cross-cut from Crockford's shaft.

NORBURY.—The new engine-shaft is down 2½ fms. in favourable ground.

NORBURY.—The note on the 100 is 2 ft. wide, and aithough it does not contain much ore it wears a promising appearance, and the water issuing from the ed is 15° higher than it is in any other part of the mine. The lode in the winne sinking below the 90, and about 5½ fms. beyond the 100, is 3 ft. wide, and will produces to so of ore per fm.; the water, however, is very powerful for manual labour, and if fer that but very little more can be done until the 100 becomes in a line with this shoot of ore to rise to effect a communication; this can be done in a short time, but it is more than probable that, when the end reaches the point where the course of ore is gone down, the 90 will become drained, and then the sinking may be resumed; the iode in the 90 end is 1 ft. wide, consisting mostly of quarts and a little copper cre, worth about 3t. per fm.

NORTH PRANCES.—We have author beyond the the shaft the content of the content of the shaft of the sh

iode in the 90 end is 1 ft. wide, consisting mostly of quarts and a little copper or, worth about 34, per fun.

NORTH FRANCES.—We have rather harder ground in the shaft. The lode which came in from the north is still in the shaft, I do not know its size, as the shaft is going down wholly in the lode, 7 ft, wide, without either wall being in sight. There is some gossan in the lode, with spots of black and yellow ore : on the whole, it locks kindly, and will probably be productive in depth. There is hardly any water is the shaft, not more than two or three barrels in 24 hours. The cross-cut south from old South Dolcoath is somewhat easier for driving. We have discontinued the work upon the larger lode, south of the engine-shaft, having opened upon it near the surface enough to satisfy up as to its size and promising appearance, and must wait till we see it again by cross-cutting in depth from the shaft.

NORTH WHEAL TRELAWNY (Qurrunocut).—Coryton's engine-shaft is suit 14 fms. under the surface, and divided and cased to that depth. The horse whim is also creeted, and is in readiness for drawing. The lode in the adit level south is 2½ ft. wide, producing 4 cwts. of lead per fathom.

ORSEDD.—The lode in the 29 fm. level, driving east from engine-shaft, is about 3 ft. wide, with a little lead. We have suspended the 10 fm. level east, and also sining the castern shaft, to get on with the surface work. We have taken out the foundation of the engine-house, face, and shall commence building to-morrow. The building of the engine-house, at and shall commence to the order of the provided line, sand, &c., has been in thy tender, at the aggregate of 4 at 24, per cubic yard. I hope to get the house prepared to receive the engine in six westfrom the present time.

PENCORSE CONSOLS.—We have this week had Mr. Henwood and a shareholder

from the present time.

PENCORSE CONSOLS.—We have this week had Mr. Henwood and a shareholder here inspecting the mine, and preparing for the engine and floors. We have two marriaing ores from the backs; they have broken about 46 barrows of middling work for copper, and some rich stones of lead. We have now about 6 tons of ore realy for market, and four hands dressing more. We intend to set on more, to raise and dress copper, so that in a few weeks we shall be in full operation.

ecoper, so that in a few weeks we shall be in full operation.

PEN-Y-GELLI.—The engine-shaft is sunk about 8 fms. below the 10 fm. level. We hope by the end of this month we shall have sunk dreep enough for the 20 fathen level, when we shall drive to intersect the lode. The lode in the 10 fm. level, driving east, is about 1 ff. wide, with a little lead; the lode in the winze sinking below the adit level, on the above end, is from 5 to 6 ft. wide—saving work. The lost in the 10 fm. level, driving west, is 3 ft. wide, unproductive. This end is at present in the shale, but, knowing that the shale exists but a short distance west, shall soon get through it, when we may expect a change in the lode. The lode in the adit level, driving west, is about 2 ft. wide, with a little lead; this end is also in the shale. We have commenced a new shaft about 29 fms. west of this end, which is clear of the shale. We intend only sinking the shaft 10 fms, until the lode is interacted in that level, as the lode at this point has been profitably worked from the surface to 6 or 7 fms. deep, below which depth no more could be done, on account of water. Our western levels have just drained this ground. I expect from the weeks will accomplish this.

PEPPLAN WHEAL LANE — No attention, since last report worth noticing. The

PERRAN WHEAL JANE.—No alteration since last report worth noticing. The trata continue very congenial for minerals, and several branches of ore are passing

strata continue very congenial for minerals, and several branches of ore are passing through the shaft.

PERRAN WHEAL ALFRED.—This mine is very much improved in depth—the lode is well-defined, and composed of beautiful prian, lead, and copper.

PRIONANT CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft is sunk 8 fms. below the surface; the lode is from 4 to 6 ft. wide; there is now a good deal of soft spar in the lode, and the saltogether a promising appearance. The adit level has not yet intersected the lode.

PONTERWYD.—The new engine-shaft, which is about 200 fms. cust of western shaft, is now sunk about 3 fms. below the surface; it is set to isx men, at 7. per fm. The shaftow adit level, driving west of the eastern side of the hill, is 10 ft. wide, with a very promising appearance, containing a little ore; this end is let at 4. los. per fm. We have also resumed the sinking of the western engine-shaft by nine men, st. 14t. per fm. The weather now being very dry, and the underground water much less than it has been, the 32-ft. water-wheel is progressing favourably. The mea are all in their places, and the iron segments are in course of putting up; the men are working enryly and late about it, in order to get it completed as quickly as possible. I hope to be able to send you the plans and sections of the mine in time for the next quarterly meeting if possible; I have got them partially made out, and will lose at time in completing them.

PRINCE ALBERT CONSOLS.—This mine has very much improved during the

PRINCE ALBERT CONSOLS,—This mine has very much improved during the ust few days. The stratum is in a very settled state—lode large, well-defined, and pre-ucing good saving work.

last few days. The stratum is in a very settled state—lode large, well-demned, aim producing good saving work.

QUINTRELL DOWNS.—This mine is situated in the parish of Little Colan, in the country of Cornwall, and extends about 800 fms. coat and west, and 500 fms. north and south. There are two lodes already discovered which traverse the sett in an easterly and westerly direction; the stratum in which they are embedded is a beautiful whitish killas or clay-state, the sort of stratum in which they are embedded is a beautiful whitish killas or clay-state, the sort of stratum in which they are embedded is a beautiful found; the lodes are very large, containing gossan, spar, and a considerable quantity for mundle—there have also been good stones of copper ore taken from the lode. The adit driven north will come in at a depth of 8 fms., and by extending it 60 fms. will intersect one of the lodes referred to. There are other lodes running through the set from north to south, and according to my opinion they will be a largy after the fine in a regular course of working. There is another very important featurnamely, the water issuing from both the lodes is so mineralised that a sheet of ion placed in it becomes in a few days coated with copper. The mine is situated very advantageously, there being a railway passing at the eastern part of the satt, which will be a great deal cheaper for the earriage of materials to the mine, and for the transit of ores, than it would be by horse conveyance. Judging from the nature of the stratum, and the composition of the lodes, together with the appearance of the mine generally, I have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be a good speculation, and parties who embark in this adventure, in my opinion, will mere with good success.

RATLINGHOPE.—We continue still driving the deep level; the ground is some

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RITTON CASTLE.—The engine is not yet arrived. The pumps are on the ground RIX HILL.—At this mine there is nothing new to report. We have most of the leve lift on the mine, but not the rest.

RITTON CASTLE.—The engine is not yet arrived. The pumps are on the grounds. RIX HILL.—At this mine there is nothing new to report. We have most of the new lift on the mine, but not the whole.

SILVER BROOK.—Woodley's engine-shaft is sunk 1 fm. 3 ft. below the 11; we have still a good branch of lead going down; the ground is favourable for sinking, present price 14!, per fm. Since last report we have been engaged the greatest part of the time in dropping the sinking lift, cutting ground for the eistern, fixing the standing lift, and erecting a new balance bob at the surface. We have the engines outh end on the course of the main lode in the 11 about 14 fathoms from the engineshaft; the ground is very favourable for driving, present price 11. Is, per fm.; since haft; it ground is very favourable for driving, present price 11. Is, per fm.; since haft; the ground is very favourable for driving, present price 11. Is, per fm.; since haft; the ground is very favourable for driving, present price 11. Is, per fm.; since haft; the ground is very favourable for driving, present price 11. Is, per fm.; since haft; the ground is very favourable for driving, present price 11. Is, per fm.; since haft; the ground is very favourable for driving.

SOUTH CORK.—It would be impossible to convey to you by letter the favourable position in which these mines are now placed. Every part of the old mines we cleared out for Mr. Poley's inspection, and he, after six hours' minute examination

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capendar's shaft. We have sampled our four weeks' produce, computed 83 tons diluter-lead ore.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—There has not been much work done in developing the size in any part of the mine during the past week. The men have been engaged in circing the stuff from the former month's working. The lode in the 100 fm. level, west from the cross-course, is split into branches of an unfavourable character, and miss the proach each other, and become more mineralised in driving a few feet farther, we should recommend this part to be abandoned. The water in Good Forther that continues to sink but very slowly; a sketch of the old shaft has been taken (in shaft is described in the shaft in question could never have been brought to work even a most particular to the continue to sink be abandoned solely as account of the inefficient means to develope the lode at a deeper level.

TREMOLLETT DOWN.—There is nothing new since my last, the lode not having lea cut in the sait end. The water is very strong at the breast of the end.

TREVALLICK.—The operations at this mine are progressing favourably; the lodes in the lodes in the lodes in the size of the end.

TREVALUCK.—The operations at this mine are progressing favourably; the lodes the state of the end. The water is very strong at the breast of the end. The very training and the breast of the state of t TREVALLICK.—The operations at this mine are programmed cut fully warrant a spirited trial. We shall now

WEST ALLT-Y-CRIB,—The shaft is down 2 fms.; the ground is very favourable for sinking. I expect we shall reach the adit in about a month.

WEST ALLT-Y-CRIB.—The shaft is down 2 fms.; the ground is very favourable for sinking. I expect we shall reach the adit in about a month.

WEST CRINNIS.—In sinking Morgan's shaft, at 15 fms. deep a fine lode has been cut; it is 2½ ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and copper, and has a fine flookan over and under it; it has the appearance of being likely to prove prosperous when worked on deeper.

WESTON.—We have driven east of Cross's level 8 fms. 4 ft. for the last month, and the ground continues of the same promising character. I have put the men to crosscut, in order to try the lode. No. 3 shaft is down 3½ fathoms. The Village lode is without alteration.

WEST WHEAL BUILER.—We have now sank Manuel's shaft 6 fms. 7 in., and since my last report the lode continues to increase in size, and has changed its appearance at little, being mixed with more spar and prian; the water has considerably increased. The lode in the adit end has much the same appearance as last week.

WEST WHEAL LOYELL.—The adit has been driven north 9 fms. 1 ft. during the past month, and intersected three branches with a little tin, the ground is looking favourable for tin; we expect to cut the lode in four or five weeks more.

WHEAL ARTHURE.—North Lode: The lode in the 50 west is 4 ft, wide, yielding good stones of copper ore. The lode in Cruse's stope, in the bottom of the 35 west, is 4 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom, worth 71, per ton. The lode in Cock's stope, in the back of the 35 west, is 5 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per for. The lode in Cock's winze, sinking below the 53 west, is 4 ft. wide, poor. The lode in Cock's winze, sinking below the 55 west, is 7 ft. wide, poor. The lode in Cock's in the back of the 35 west, is poor. The lode in Hartland's new rise, in the back of the 35 west, is 6 ft. wide, poor of frathom, worth 77, per ton. The lode in Cock's winze, sinking below the 55 west, is 14 ft. wide, poor of the 15 west, is 6 ft. wide, poording 15 on of ore per fathom, worth 77, per ton. The lode in Cock's win

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good opportunity of carrying it out.

WHEAL ROBINS.—The lode in the 55 fathom level, west of shaft, is about 18 in. wide, but poor at present, and the ground rather hard; the lode east of shaft, in this level, is about 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin, but rather poor. The tin pitch in the back of the 30 fm. level is just as it has been for the last two months—tolerable good ground. In the 20 fathom level, east of shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, of a very promising character, producing a little tin, and the ground is very easy and congenial. The pitch in the back of the shallow add it is looking very well, and producing very tolerable tin ore. Watson's lode, in the 43 fm. level, west of shaft, is about 2 ft. wide; one part of the lode produces a little tin, and the other a little copper, and is much improved in size and quality since my last report, but the air is getting foul in this end for want of ventilation, and I purpose putting the men now employed in this end for want of ventilation, and I purpose putting the men now employed in this end for want of ventilation, and I purpose putting the men now employed in this end to rise on the little shoot of ore we have driven through to the level above, which will effectually ventilate both levels and explore a promising piece of ground. The masons will commence building the walls of the whim-wheel pit to-morrow. I have not yet let the shaft to be sunk, as we cannot get horses to draw the whim so as to keep away the stuff that we are breaking, and it would be useless for us to employ additional men until we get our other whim to work.

WHEAL RUSSELL.—Since my last we have commenced a rise in the back of the 75 fm. level; cast of engine-shaft, about 5 fms. back from the end where we intersected the cross-course; we have not taken down any of the look, but from its appearance in the back of the level, we have strong reasons to expect a good course of ore. We have continued the 75 north on the cross-course, but have not yet met with the point of the looke. In driving the 60 fm. level south on the cross-course, we have discovered a south loof, on which we have driven east a short distance; it is about 11g ft. wide, with a leader of rich copper ore. We have continued to drive the cross-cut through the hole in the 45 fm. level, and met with strings of ore, and an increase cat through the hole in the 45 fm. level, and met with strings of ore, and an increase cat through the hole in the 45 fm. level, and met with strings of ore, and an increase cat through the hole in the 45 fm. level, and met will of the looke is not far off. No lode has been taken down in the rise above offs. In the string of ore, and an increase with a side, which for the present has somewhat disordered the lode, but we calculate to find it equally good when we get a short distance off it.

WHEAL SAMSON.—We have taken down part of the lode in the stopes, and shall separate what we term the rich from the coarse part, and then forward you a fair sample. The bottom level is just as last reported on; the top level is going on satisfactorily. We are pushing on with all speed to the junctions.

WHEAL SETON.—The 120, west of Bull's shaft, is very promising, and producing 3 tons of ore per fm., and no south wall. The 100, west of Bull's, will produce 5 tons of ore per fm. The wines below this level is sund 3 fms., and will yield 6 tons per fm. The wines below this level is sund; a fms., and will yield 6 tons per fm. The going to the lookes the sund of the sun

FOREIGN MINES.

ARDENNES (OF BELGIUM) COPPER, LEAD, AND SULPHATE OF BARYTES MINING COMPANY.—The London Council have received despatches from the comptroller, under date the 4th inst., of which the following is an abstract, and from which it appears that the metalliferous resources of the property are daily becoming more apparent and abundant as the works proceed:

RESTRIONE.—At Reloi, in this commune, the gallery which has been in progress for the last few weeks, is now within a yard of reaching, at a great depth, a well-ascertained lode of remarkably fine galena. At Crupet, the existence of a lode of lead at the side of the hill has been confirmed, it has been found at the distance of only 4 ft. from the surface, and some the samples have been found at the distance of only 4 ft. from the surface, and some the samples have been found of the distance of only 4 ft. from the surface, and some the samples have been found of the company's properties, but very received the commune, samples have also been obtained from a wintin self-which there is reason to believe will, with the most trifling outlar, be found very productive, and in a very short space of time. Here also lies the deposit of sulphate of barytes, of which, when the arrangements for grinding and working are completed, any quantity can be obtained and transmitted to Brussels, or elsewhere, at a very little expense.

CHASIX—In this commune there are appearances of rich copper lodes, of which five have been proved, and traced from the surface to a length of many hundred yards; here also exists a very time lode of galena, 2 inches thick, sold, 5 feet from the surface, which can be advantageously worked. On the copper lode, No. 1, where the trench spoken of in former reports has been continued, the lode had been intersected at about 1 yard from the surface, being nearly 3 feet wide, and containing stones of ore, green and blue carbonate, pyritous and black oxide of copper, of 2 to 30 lbs. weight; the remainder of the width contained much galena, intermixed wi

LINARES MINES.—Received from Mr. Henry Thomas:—

Pozo Ancho, May 28.—This being our setting day for June, we have measured the various bargains, and re-set them, with little exception. The engine-shaft has been deepened in the month I fin. 2 ft., and is now? fins. 3 ft. under the 55 fm. level; the lode in the shaft contains a little lead, but not sufficient to value. The 65 fm. level has been driven west of this shaft 2 varsa 1 ft. in May, and is re-set to drive by four men, at 600 reals per vara; the lode contains a little lead; this level, driving west of cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, has been extended in the month 2 ft. 8 in., and is re-set to drive by two men, at 300 reals per vara; the lode is worth about \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ton in a fm.; in the 65 fm. level, driving as two twenties of the send is still very good, being worth at present 4 tons in a fm. San Jorge winze, sinking under the 55 in advance of this end, is as last reported, worth 3 tons in a fm.; as this bargain is to the end of June, it has not been measured to-day. We purpose setting a winze to sink under the 55 fm. level west of Wilson's shaft, to communicate with the 65 fm. level, driving in that direction. The 55 fm. level, driving east of La Fortuna winze, has been driven in May 4 varas 0 ft. 10 in., and is re-set to drive by four men, at 2300 reals per vara; the lode contains stones of lead, not to value; the stopes in this level, between San Anton and Las Nieves, are worth 3 tons in a fm., and in a short time will be beaten away to the level, when we shall have the communication complete with Shaw's shaft; in the 55 fathom level, driving west of La Casualidad winze, the men have driven in the past month 6 varas 1 ft. 9 in.; this send is re-set to drive by four men, at 252 reals per vara, and is worth 2\frac{1}{2} tons of lead ore in a fm.; this level appears from the dialling to be on a different branch to that on which the 45 is driver, having a bearing more in conformity with the north lode, which we shall more thoroughly prove he which the 45 is driven, having a bearing more in conformity with the north lode, which we shall more thoroughly prove hereafter. In the 45 fm, level, driving east, a communication has been made with La Suerte winne; the driving in the month has been i vara 1 ft. 5 in., and the end is re-set to drive by four men, at 500 reals per vara; the end is hard, and the lode small, with a small branch of lead, worth ½ ton in a fm.; on the north lode, in this level, driving east of La Esperanza, we have driven in May 2 varas 2 ft. 7 in.; the end contains spots of lead, and is not yet restem; driving west on the same lode we have driven 1 var 1 ft. 7 in., and have reset to drive by four men, at 450 reals per 3 varas; the end contains a little lead. Garcia's winne, sinking under the 31 fm, level, on the north lode, will communicate with this end, and in this winse we have met with considerable improvement, being worth at present 5 tons in a fathom; in May we deepened this winze 8 varas 2 ft. 5 in. making its total depth under the level 14 varas; prior to resumption of its sinking we have put the men to cut into the south wall of the lode. The 45 fm, level, driving west of San Juan shaft, on the south lode, is unproductive, and the end not being properly squared we have deferred its measurement; Gomez winze, sinking under this level, has been deepened in May 1 vara 2 ft. 3 im, and is re-set to sink by two men at 350 reals per vara, it is at present unproductive. The 31 fm, level, driving east of Thorne's shaft, has been extended in May 3 varas, and is re-set to drive by four men, at 350 reals per vara, it is total depth under the level is 8 varas 9 ft. 10 in., leaving about 10 varas to reach the back of fte 45 fm, level driving towards it; the lode is this shaft contains a little lead. On the north lode in this level, driving east from the eastern cross-cut, on the onts mortherly branch, we have extended in May 1 vara; and it re-taken to drive by two men also at 400 reals per vara; the lode has a favourable appearance, with g morth, has been extended in the past month I vara 2ft. 10 in, and is re-taken to driv by two men at 400 reals per vara, the lode at present is unproductive. The 31 fm level, driving west of San Juan shaft, on the north branch, has been drivent I var. I ft., and is re-taken to drive by two men, at 270 reals per vara, the lode is worth by ton in a fm. Alithe above appains are subject to payment of I real per arroba for leas ore saved. The unprecedentedly we eather with which we have been visited durin the past week has very much impeded operations in our new shafts, and from their containing water from this cause we have not been able to measure them, nor, con sequently, to add anything new to previous reports. Warne's shaft, although no measured, is-re-taken to sink by nine men, at 800 reals per vara. Most of our tribut pitches have been taken in the setting. Ore weighed in May 28, 39 tons 1ew. 1: total in stock, 45 tons 10 cwts. Pig-leas smelted, 45 tons 5 cwts.: total in stock, 1203 tons.

THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM-MR. READWIN'S PREMIUM. quested to state that the four jurors already nominated will appoint another, and then announce the time for which the delivery of papers will be limited, previous to meeting for their examination.

THE COPPER TRADE.—At a private meeting of persons interested in cop per mines, held in Cornhill, on the 4th June, it was resolved :-

That it is the opinion of the meeting that the state of the market for the sale of coper ores is of a most unsatisfactory kind, being subject to unnecessary and capricious

That the competition is unhealthy, and the purchasers are combined, to the preju-ice of all fair sales.

That, whilst deploring the necessity, they feel at the same time that it is their duty to endeavour to enancipate themselves from such a position, which amounts to a species of moral degradation.

That a committee be appointed to consider the case, to confer with all parties in crested, whether consumers of copper or producers of copper ores, and that they deport the same to a public meeting, to be convened by the chairman for this purpose. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the chairman, &c.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

It would appear from reading the above, together with the various letters recently published in your Journal, that the miners and smelters are not on very friendly terms, and that the smelters are obtaining an enormous profit—something like 35 or 40 per cent.—without suffering the miners to take a fair share of their advantages. To a disinterested party mous profit—something like 35 or 40 per cent.—without suffering the miners to take a fair share of their advantages. To a disinterested party a question naturally arises—Are the smelters paying a fair price for the ores? If they are not, the miners can withhold their sales until a more favourable opportunity presents itself; but if they are paid a fair price for their ores, they can have nothing to do with the smelters' profits. The consumers are the parties who have the greatest cause to complain; and why? Because their trade is seriously injured by the high price of the raw material, and if the smelters persist in demanding such outrageous prices, the result will be the sacrifice of our export trade. Moreover, capitalists who are seeking investments are not likely to suffer a monopoly long to exist which is realising such enormous profits. It is notorious that the smelters are purchasing the ores at a very different price to what they were so recently as January last—say, 30 per cent, cheaper—and are not charging the copper at a fair rate accordingly. The average standard in the early part of 1852, during which there was a steady business doing, was about the same as it is now, and copper was then charged \$17. 10s. per ton. Surely, 904, or 954, per ton would amply remunerate both miners and smelters; and anything beyond 954, I am of opinion, will be productive of great mischief to the manufacturing interest, and, consequently, to both miners and smelters. If the miners can present a feasible scheme to the manufacturers generally, in the way either of a coalition, or for their support, I think there is little doubt but that they would receive every attention, and might be enabled to obtain that justice which they imagine is not awarded them at the hands of the smelters. Would it not be to the interests of the miners to smelt their own ores, and thereby effect a more close and intimate connection with the consumers? It is worth their serious consideration. thereby effect a more close and intimat It is worth their serious consideration.

PROGRESS OF MINING IN WALES.

PROGRESS OF MINING IN WALES.

It is with much satisfaction we notice a growing propensity on the part of the public for the investment of capital in those mining operations in the Principality of Wales which are conducted on a sound basis, and worked with judicious spirited enterprise and economy, hundreds of which, when properly opened, and scientifically worked and explored, will turn out really "mines of wealth." Among those adventures which have more recently come before the public, we have again to notice is the Great Cambrian Consols Mining and Quarrying Company, whose properties extend over a large area, run upwards of one mile on the course of the lode, and which have been secured by the direction on advantageous terms, and at moderate dues. There are powerful and never-failing streams of water, enabling the company to dispense with the expense of steam-power, and there is an abundance of suitable timber on the spot for mining purposes, and it is somewhat rare to find a mining property so happily combining there is an abundance of suitable timber on the spot for mining purposes, and it is somewhat rare to find a mining property so happily combining ores of first-rate quality with the greatest natural facilities for working. The stone quarries alone will prove highly profitable. The Llwynon quarry produces a building stone of first-class character, particularly adapted for piers, bridges, and harbours, for street kirbing, and all purposes for which granite is now employed; and the Maestryfar Quarry gives a stone more durable, and at a much less cost, than granite or Kentish rag for paving or macadamising. This stone from the latter quarries is of the same character as that from the famous Penmaen Mawr, near Conway, and so highly or macadamising. This stone from the latter quarries is of the same character as that from the famous Penmaen Mawr, near Conway, and so highly is it appreciated, that 2000 men employed there cannot supply the demand. We are just informed, that the Corporation of Paris is desirous of entering into contracts for the stone from the Maestryfar Quarry, to pave the streets of Paris, and which, if carried out, must open the way for a large and, we should conceive, a very profitable business to this company, as, from the estimates laid before the directors, the only outlay is for the labour of taking the round, stone from the quarry to the ship. of taking the rough stone from the quarry to the ship.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

THE WHEAL FRIENDSHIP DISTRICT.—An important discovery has just been made at Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy Consols. A lode, 7 ft. wide, has been cut, producing the most magnificent specimens of copper ore that can be seen. At East Wheal Friendship, also on the course of the same lodes, copper ore has been cut within the last day or two, at an elevation of 600 ft. above the Tavy. This circumstance is creating great interest, inamuch as it is the furthest point east at which copper ore has ever been seen. The writer of this notice has just made a tour of the district, and visited both mines in question. The lodes of these mines ran into Wheal Prosper—a sett just leased to some Tavistock gentlemen.

Prosper—a sett just leased to some Tavistock gentlemen.

WHEAL PROSPER.—This important and extensive piece of mineral ground has just been granted to some Tavistock gentlemen. It is situate about two miles to the east of the Great Wheal Priendship, and takes every lode in the Wheal Priendship distorted; the southern portion of the sett adjoins East Wheal Priendship Geologically considered, it is unexceptionable—the junction of the grantie and killas being at about the centre of the sett. The explorations hitherto have been of the most limited character—two adits driving a short distance on lodes known as the north and south lodes. From the north lode a considerable quantity of tin has been returned; and in the bottom of the adit a rieh shoot of tin is gone down; this circumstance is known to every miner in the district. The south lode in the adit end is full 4 ft. wide, containing tin; a finer lode cannot be seen. The adit, when driven some 30 fms. further, will come under a run of tin ground, where rieh courses of tin sare expected. Judging from the immense excavations made by the ancients on the back of the lode, from which point a quantity of tin was evidently returned, Wheal Prosper tin at the present standard will realise upwards of 700, per ton; and the River Walkham affords ample power for all machinery required in the prosecution of this most valuable undertaking.

Vyvya Covyous.—A suirified company is about to viceography account.

VYVYAN CONSOLS,-A spirited company is about to vigorously prosee working of this mine, in the parish of Gwinear, Cornwall; and from the spe-or of the one we have inspected, and the celebrated locality of the mine, there is prospect of its becoming a first-rate consern.

SOUTH WHEAL YROLAND.—Arrangements have been made between this company and Yeoland Consols for the purchase of the engine and machinery now on this mine. Operations will shortly be resumed on the middle and new south lodes, on which the fame of Flymouth Wheal Yeoland was first established. It is confidently expected that a more ample exploration of these lodes will lead to most important and valuable discoveries, as a fair trial was never given to either of them. There is a shaft sunk 34 fms., which is well situated for developing the middle, new south, and copper lodes, besides another, which has been seen at surface, a little to the north of the present shaft, and which, from its favourable appearances, would in itself alone present ample encouragement for an outlay of capital. The copper lode alluded to was discovered in driving the south adit. About 19 tons of very valuable ore were sold from it, which realised 9f. 15s. 6d. per ton, since the recent unprecedented fall in the prices.

in the prices.

Bicron Consols.—There has been considerable enquiry for these shares, owing to the discovery of a leader of lead in the 34 fm. level driving south, and as the hill rises rapidly there will be from 50 to 100 fms. of backs. The 44 fm. level is many stathoms behind the point at which the lead was met with. A fine copper lode has also been cut in the water-course mer Biston Mill, which will be intersected at 34 fms under the adit by the levels driving south in about two months.

ALYON CONSOLA.—As William Allen was tamping a hole in the 40 level a spark ignited the charge, which exploded, and killed him on the spot.

n, who was standing by, was also seriously injured.

HOLMBUSH MINE.—A young man, named Toms, whilst descending a ladder, missed his footing, and fell seroes a piece of timber at a depth of 20 (asthoms and was picked up by his father, who was working in the same shaft, quite dead.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, June 10, 1858.

ENGLISH IRON.	per T	fon.	In sheets dp. ton £30 0 0
Bar and bolt a	#8 1	15 0	In sheets ifp. ton £30 0 0
In Wales a	- 5	5 0	ENGLISH COPPER.
In Laverpool &	- 6 1	19 6	Tile, 14 to 28 lbs. a p. ton 107 10 0
		10 0	Tough cake a 107 10 0
Sheets, single a	-11	10 0	Sheathing and bolts a p. lb. 0 1 0
double a	13	0 0	Sheet a 9 0 1 0
Ноор а —	-10	15 0	Bottoms a 0 1 1
Rod. round a	-10	0 0	Old a
Vail rod somere a -	- 9	10 0	Yellow Metal a 9 0 101
Daile (Woles) k	-8	10 0	Wetterstedt's Pat, Met. + cwt, 2 0 0
,, (Staffordshire) b	- 8	10 0	Control of the Contro
Railway Chairs, Clyde b -	- 4	10 0	ENGLISH LEAD, 6
Pig. No. 1. Clyde b	- 2	12 0	Pig p. ton 23 0 0
S_5the No. 1 & Z_5ths NO	0.4	12 0	Sheet
34. 1 in 35/along	- 1	10 0	POREIGN LEAD, #
Beetch Pie No. Lin London -	- 3	10 0	Spanish, in bondp. ton 22 0 0
Cold blast No. I FORESTE 3 1	0 0- 6	10 0	
Charcoal bars	-14	10 0	ENGLISH TIN. e
Stirling's Putent 1			
Stirling's Patent Glasg. —	- 3	12 6	Ingots
Ditto Wales 4	0 0- 4	5 6	Ingots
			Refined 5 11 0
FOREIGN IRON. 4			Chambridge Mr. 1971 1 of 197
Swedish	-12	0 0	Bancap. cwt. 5 10 0
Swedish = Russian CCND =	-17	0 0	Bancap. cwt. 5 10 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs }			Straits (uncertified). 19 5 8 0
in London	- 0	0 0	TIN-PLATES, b
PORTION STREET, 4			IC Charcoal p. box 1 11 0
FORKIGN STREL. a	10	10 0	IX Ditto 1 17 0
Swedish keg, nominal — Ditto faggot	-10	10.0	IX Ditto , 1 17 0
Ditto tagget		-	IC Coke " 1 4 0 1X Ditto " 1 10 0
SPELTER. C			
On the spot p. ton 22	0 0-22	5 U	
To arrive 22	0 0-22	5 9	Quicksn.ven f p. lb 0 2 4

Terms.—a, 2\(\)_0 per cent. dis. ; \(\)_0, nett; \(\)_0, 3 ditto; \(d, 1\)_0 per cent. dis. ; \(\)_0, 2 ditto, \(f, 1\)_0 ditto; deliv. in Liverpool 10s, per ton less.—7 Discount 5 per cent. \(\)_0 believed in Liverpool 10s, per ton less.

* Delivered in Liverpool 10s. per ton less.

RAILS—A good business doing, with an upward tendency. According to the American accounts brought by the last mail, it is estimated that 2,500,000 tons will be required for roads, now in progress in the United States.

Scorce Plan-mox in the early part of the week, showed a decline of 1s. per ton, since which it has rallied, and several thousand tons have been taken off the market; the article leaves off firm at 52s. buyers, and 52s. 3d. sellers, early cash. The shipments going on are unprecedently large.

SELTER having receded to 24t. 40s., has again shown a tendency to advance, and several parcels have been taken off the market, which leaves off at 22t. buyers on the spot, and 22t. 5t. carrive.

Swedien I know is quite neglected.

LEAD is more enquired after.

Tin is in fair demand.

Tin-Plates—A good business doing.

GLASGOW, JUNE 9.—Since our last the pig-iron market has, on the whole, been very quiet. On the 3d inst. we opened at 53s, sellers, at which there has been very little done. We close to-day with sellers at 52s., and buyers at 51s, 9d. nett cash, prompt settlement. There is a favourable feeling towards the article, but the price depressed by the unsettled aspect of the Turkish affairs. Bar iron continues in good demand, and less weakness on the part of makers is shown in regard to the prices asked.

From the Board of Trade returns, just issued, we extract the following detailed account of the quantities of metals of home produce and manafacture exported from the United Kingdom in the month ending the 5th of May, as compared with the corresponding extract of the two the two previous years:

~	artiful beston or tite sao biestons Jenis.						
	Metals.	1851.		1852.		1853.	
	Iron, Pigton	s 24,307		24,648		86,274	
	Bar, bolt, and rod	48,860		49,822	*******	79,427	
	Wire		*******	391		894	
	' Cast	1,806	*******	6,472		5,712	
	Wrought of all sorts	13,982		12,544		17,890	
	Steel, unwrought	1,034		1,179	********	1,903	
	Copper, in bricks and pigs ewt	9,520		4,631	********	8,472	
	Sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed) or yellow metal for sheathing) * ***			15,337			
	Wrought of other sorts	1,740		1,275	******	729	
	Brass of all sorts	1,792		1,187	********	1,334	
	Leadton	s 1,435		2,525	********	661	
	Tin, unwroughtewt			2,867		1,013	
	Tin plates value	£103 735	4	200 050		101 157	

The total declared value of the exports of the above is as follows: ned descriptions of metal For the month. £1,482,691 809,913 823,354 For four months. £4,536,071 2,773,066 3,021,713

We thus find the astonishing increase since last year of 672,7784, or no less than per cent, on the month, and of 1,763,0934, or 63 per cent, on the four months, he comparatively high prices of metals have, doubtless, contributed to swell the atement, but the chief influence has been exercised by the extraordinary foreign declandial demand for iron for railway nurnoses. The total value of their on shipped

	tron tot territal has house. The roses	A WITH COR PRINT TO COR WITH
own below:	For the month.	For four months.
1853	£1,112,972	£3,066,994
1050	515,812	1,580,988
1011	#38 G90	1 704 044

1851 512,839 1,764,241

This shows an increase of more than 100 per cent. on the month. Of iron described as "bar, boit, and rod," and consequently forming the description required for foreign railways, the month's shipment has been 79,427 tons, representing a value of 686,1004, against 49,822 tons, or 290,5811., in the same month of last year. Copper also exhibits a large increase, as shown below:— For the month. For four months.

1853 £172,033 £387,074

In the item of tin-plates the month's return presents no material variation, but the four months' figures show a further large expansion. Lead and tin are the exception, the shipments of both these metals having fallen off, probably owing to the home demand for manufacturing purposes leaving little of this produce available for export. The month's exports of metals of foreign and colonial origin are thus stated:—

Metals,	1851.		1852.		1853.	
Copper, unwrought and part wrought cwts.	2412		1474		2108	
Iron, in bars, unwrought tons	103		156		315	
Steel, unwrought	114		24	*********	47	
Lead, pig and sheet		*******			197	
Spelter					702	
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs ewts.					955	
Quicksilver	5,481	4	3,472	8	1,769	

In copper there is an increase on the month, but a falling off on the four months-he exports of speiter are large, but those of foreign lead continue to decline. Iron and tin, of foreign origin, have both been more largely shipped.

The returns of imports, for the month ending M	ay 5,	are sub	oined	-	
Metals.	1581.		1852,		1853.
Copper ore and regulustons	2269		3748	*******	7805
Copper, unwrought and part wrought cwts.	2184		8153	******	8030
Iron in bars, unwroughttons	1127		695		568
Steel, unwrought	60	*******	. 1	*******	18
Lead, pig and sheet	1055	********	1267	*******	2212
Spelter		*******			
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs ewts.	2848	*******	2833		9835

The increase in tin is very marked. The most important articles in this table are copper and copper ore, and we find that the rise in the price of copper here has been attended with the result usually consequent on such amovement—viz, increased supalise. The import floures for the four months, ending May 5, are annexed:—

tem.	The unbout ukates for the tour mon	ьил, сни	mg may	o, are	annexe	u	
	Metal.	1851.		1852.		1853.	
C	opperewt	. 19,441		18,427	********	23,237	
Co	opper ore and reguluston	s 14,613		11,458	*******	13,371	

MINES.—The remarks we made in our last, upon the advisability of purchasing shares, instead of selling, in times of depression, appear to have had some influence upon the market, and particularly with country speculators, who have been large buyers this week; and although a good amount of business has been actually transacted, and in many instances ncreased prices offered, the demand for good divid increased prices offered, the demand for good dividend shares has been greater than the supply. In young and "calling" speculations, scarcely any buyers are to be found. There seems to be a general impression that we shall not have a further decline in copper at present; lead is not so firm. West Caradons have advanced from 230t to 250t; South Caradon, 195t. to 250t; Basset, 550t to 600t; Devon Consols, 360t; Bedford, 7t. to 7t. 10s.; West Basset has been in demand at an advance in price from 10t to 15t, per share; the lode is reported to be worth 150t per father. 107. 108.; West basset has been in demand at an advance in price from 10f. to 15f. per share; the lode is reported to be worth 150f. per fathom. Alfreds remain at 18f. 10s. to 19f.; Herodsfoot, 13f. 10s. to 14f.; Merllyn, 3f. 15s.; Orsedd, 2f. 5s.; South Towey, 10s.; Trehane, 24f. to 25f.; Trehawny, 63f. to 65f.; Tremayne, 18f. to 20f.—the greatest dissatisfaction is expressed in the City at the management of this mine. East Rose, 180f.; expressed in the City at the r West Providence, 501. to 521.

In the Metal Market, all is in an active condition. Lead, Copper, and Tin are in increased demand, and an extree condition. Lean, copper, and Tin are in increased demand, and an extended business transacting in Plates; the market may be generally stated as in a perfectly healthy condition.—In Spelter, an improved demand has arisen this week, and price firm at 22t. per ton.—Scotch-pigs are 52s. 3d. per ton cash, the export from Glasgow being enormous. Rails have advanced, owing to the demand continuing from America; the quantity is estimated at 2,500,000 tons or more. Manufactured iron of all sorts maintains its price, and a good business transacting.

d business transacting. In the Bullion Market,—Mexican and South American dollars, 4s. 11-d. In the Bullion Market,—Mexican and South American dollars, 4s. 114d. per oz. Bar silver containing gold, all gold above 6 grains in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 14d. per oz. standard. Bar silver without gold, 5s. 1d

per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard. Spanish doubloons, 78s. per oz. Columbian doubloons, 77s. per oz. Fino cake silver, 5s. 4§d. to 5s. 4§d. per oz.

to 5s. 43d. per oz.

At Whoal Basset bi-monthly meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed

—Balance frees last account, 1245f. 17s. 4d.; copper ores sold, 9786f. 7s. 3d.; tin,
611f. 1s. 10s.; deduct1-i5th dues, 633f. 3s. 3d. =9704f. 3s. 10d.; discounts, 11f. 13s. 11d.;
copth mine copper ores sold, 23lf. 18s. 1d. =11, 1383. 13s. 2d. — Miss cost, March and
April, 3115f. 2s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 642f. 1ss. 5d.; south sains labour cost, March
and April, 324f. 17s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 1961. 19s.; is wing balance in favour of
adventurers, 6743f. 18s. 6d. A dividend of 20f. per share was declared, amounting
to 5120f.; and after payment left a balance in favour of the mine of 1623f. 18s. 6d.
Capts, W. Eichards and J. Pope reported that the stopes and pitches throughout the
mine were still looking well, producing a fair quantity of copper ove. They shad also
several pitches which were yielding fair quantities of tin. In the south nine they
were cutting down Smith's shaft, and hoped to complete it to the 75 this month,
when they would commence driving the level.

At Peak United Mines general meeting, on Wednesday, the six months'

when they would commence driving the level.

At Peak United Mines general meeting, on Wednesday, the six months' account showed—Balance from last account, 1991. 9s. 8d.; calls received, 2501.; ores sold, 9181. 19s.—11971. 19s. 8d.—Labour cost, materials, carriage, 8c., 6857. 9s. 10d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 5121. 18s. 10d.—A dividend of 11. per share was declared. From the commencement of driving the Nowburgh level, the total cost has been 19691.; whilst the ore produced has realised upwards of 9001. Thesignines form a portion of a large district—the whole of which it is in contemplation to consolidate into one vast mining enterprise; the arrangements for which it is understood are in a forward state; and when carried out, and the works are in full operation, no doubt is entertained of the undertaking proving a most profitable one; and such is the opinion of several eminent engineers and surveyors who have reported on them.

At the General Mining Comment for Ireland half-theory expressions.

ported on them.

At the General Mining Company for Ireland half-yearly general meeting, in Dublin, on Monday (Sir J. Murray, Bart., in the chair), the accounts showed a surplus, being profit for the half-year, of 1354. 9s. 7d. The report recommended that the shaft at Gurtnadyne should be sunk with all speed, and the workings at East Shallee extended to a greater depth. The number of persons employed were 600, of whom 200 were on tribute pitches, 130 at surface, and the remainder at the dressing-floors. It was determined to call a special meeting to allot the guappropriated shares amongst the present holders, subject to a payment of 14. 12s. 6d. per share. Mr. M. O'Grasdy was re-elected auditor.

a sixplus, being profits for the half-year, of 13541, no. 10. The report recommended that the shall a discrimation who workings at tax whom 200 were on tribute pitches, 130 at surface, and the remainder at the dressing-floors. It was determined to call a special meeting to allot induspose at the dressing-floors. It was determined to call a special meeting to allot induspose at the control of the properties of the propertie

Whe al Grenville has made a call of 5s. per share.

Foxdale, Peak United Mines, Nancekuke, Maesyrerwddu Coetia Llys, Deep Level, Talaere, Merilyn, Holywell Level, Lord Hill, Bwich Gwyn, and Penclayin, have sold lasa ores.

Polberro, Yeoland Consols, Rix Hill, Wh. Jane, Wh. Kitty, and West Wh. Tawan, have sold black tin.

Great Wheal Baddern sampled on Saturday last 26 tons of lead ore.

Twenty tons of ore have been sampled at King Arthur Consols for sale.

At Wheal Montague the prospects are very good; it is situated in the best lecality inConwall for tin, and from the quantity already raised at such a shallow depth (16 falboms from surface), bids fair to rank ere long amongst the list of dividend mines.

At Wheal Montague the prospects are very good; it is situated in the best iscality in Cornwal for tin, and from the quantity already raised at such a shallow depth (16 fathoms from surface), bide fair to rank eve long amongst the list of divident mines.

At Tees Side Mine, there has been a slight accident to the machinery, which, for the time, caused some slarm. The axie of the pumping-beam broke in two; but, with the aid of the railway and tolegraph, a new one was made, and the engine at work again in 45 hours.

At the Great Sheba Mine, the lode in the 40 is not taken do wn. The whim-shaft is such about 15 fma., and worth about 15 g ton of ore to the fathom. The western stopes are worth 5 tons of ore per fm., and the eastern stopes 4 tons to the fathom. The interest of the stopes are worth 5 tons of ore per fm., and the eastern stopes 4 tons to the fathom. The same of the ore by Mr. Jonkins is a produce of 8 per cent., which is controlled to the fathom of the same of the ore by Mr. Jonkins is a produce of 8 per cent., which is controlled and prian underlie morth, cetimated to be Wined Jane lode in West Wheal Trease at a shall is set to sink thereon by four mon. The did west, was Share's lode, is much improved; the lode is 15 g. wide—geosan and copper ore, and driving at 53s, per fm. A call, amounting to 2004, has been made, to earry on the operations for the next two monts.

At Combragarin Consols, the lode still continues 4 feet wide, producing good stones of silver-lead ore; the adic shaft, siking for ventilation, sc., is down 41/5 fmas, everything looks most promising for a good mine.

The Devon Kapunda agents report that the engine—shaft is progessing rapidly in the most promising mineralised killing, and is now 10 fms. below the 22 fm. level, and the surface, but which has not yet been cut at any greater depth.

There is a very considerable improvement in Boscaswell Downs Mine, in 8t. Just; it is on the green lode. This, and the recent extension of the set mode, place with a surface well and provide for i

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March

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renturers, great real in. Capt. the 38, the wen 8 ims. come good as of print, come good, inc. what,

Esq., in 4391.14s.; sooks, &c., ast adven-apt. Rowe, in his re-lay, which y good ore

he state-. A call of a fortnight, dered to be in arreas aonths, and

h was nu-

at the mate-ered for sale the a view to sing, on the anne against ittee of ma-ney had sunk On the great componed of re. White's

ay, the 7th call received, s.; survives, 340.Lis. 5; survives, 340.Lis. 5; survives, and the account, li. 62.Lis. 3. adventures, a vere elected adventures, and the survives and the survives and from their grant and from their grant and from the grant and from the grant and from the survives and from the survives and from their grant and grant gra

Wheal Robins, Arundel United, Poltimore, East Wheal Russell, Wheal St. Andrew, &c.

In Foreign shares, there have been considerable fluctuations during the
week. At the commencement some of the best descriptions were firm, and transactions took place with greater freedom. Metadfes rose to 7½ prem., but the buoyance was not fully maintained, and they were done yesterday at 5½ to 8½ prem., will
being an improvement of 1 to 1½ on last week. Port Royal of Jamaica rose to
1½ to 1½ prems., being I higher than last week. Sue River were also a shade higher,
and were done at ½ to ½ prem. Mexican and South American fell ½. St. John del
Rey and Cobre shares improved, although business was limited; Grand Duchy of
Baden have slightly declined, oceasioned by some forced sales. Jamaica Copper were
2½ to 3½ prems. The only material alteration in the market was in Linares, which
rallied to 9½ 10, somewhat recovering the depression they sustained last week. Shares
have also changed hands in the Imperial Brazilina, Royal Santiago, &c.

At the Mexican and South American Company's annual meeting, on

were close at \$\forall \text{V} \text{ prime. Mechan and South American full \(\text{V} \) and the color share improved, although business was inlined; Frand Dudy of \$2 \to 1.5 \text{ prime.} \text{ The only asserted all electrics is the market was in Lineary \(\text{V} \) prime. Mechan discretization is the market was in Lineary \(\text{V} \) and the prime of \$\text{V} \) and the prime of

12 fms. desper, there being every chance of meeting with ore at that depth; it was crushing from the Weymar Mine, and additional hands had been engaged on behalf now 4 fathems below the 45 fm. level.

Whe al Grenville has made a call of 5s. per share.

as the company. A portion is the linearing them that their superintendents at Maxship Petric.

The Quartz Rock Mariposa Gold Mining Company have advices from
San Francisco to the 29th April, informing them that their superintendents at Maxwell's Creek had nearly completed the waggon-road to the quartz mills, the dwellings
of the Isbourers were in progress, and the levelling of the place for the machinery.
They had 36 men at work, exclusive of the officers and servants, and were perfectly
satisfied with the working of the Chinese miners; further, they had completed the
purchase of a parcel of land adjoining the mines, from some American citizens, and
would send a full report very soon, and at the same time several samples of quartz
from the ledges to be assayed in London.

The gold mining share market this week, though marked occasionally by a more favourable indication, has shown, on the whole, a decidedly by a more favourable indication, has shown, on the whole, a decidedly drooping tendency. There has been a general absence of demand, and as speculative sales of the higher priced descriptions have continued, an unfavourable effect has naturally been produced upon prices. Yesterday, a general flatness prevailed, in sympathy with the depression in the other departments of the Stock Exchange. On Monday the market was rather better than in the preceding week; Agua Frias were 1½ to 1½ prem., and Anglo-Californian ½ to ½ prem., this last description of stock on that day having risen in public estimation. On Tuesday the shares were better, but at the close of the market considerable weakness was displayed. On Wednesday there was a marked decline in Anglo-Australian share; West Granadas were in demand; and, on the whole, the market could be considered in a more healthy state. Thursday, owing to the anxiety expressed on the Turco-Russian question, the gold mining share market participated in the general depression observable in all stock, and no improvement is as yet perceptible. The transactions on the Stock Exchange will be found in the usual place. The non-official are—Monarch, ½ to ½ dis.; I Aigle d'Or, ½ to ½ dis.; Garnett and Moseley, 1½ to 2½ prem.; Australian Mutual, ½ to ½ dis.; Australian Consols, ½ to ½ dis.; Chartered Australian, ¼ to ½ per share; Albion Gold, ¼ dis. to par; Peel River, 2 to 2½ prem.; Adelaide Land and Gold, ¼ to ½ ger share; Golden Mountain, ½ to ½ per share; British and Colonial Smelting and Reduction, ½ to ½ pers share; British and Colonial Smelting and Reduction, ½ to ½ per share; British and Colonial Smelting and Reduction, ½ to ½ pers. Swe South Wales Gold, ½ to ½ per share; London, and Liverpool Australian Gold Mining and Streaming, ½ to ½ pers.; Brucutu Gold, par to ½ prem.; Britannia Gold, ½ to ½ per share; London and Virginia Gold, par to ½ prem.; Britannia Gold, ½ to ½ per share; London and Virginia Gold, par to ½ prem.; and mimprovement. Australian Agricultural were drooping tendency. There has been a general absence of demand, and

and Virginia Gold, par to ½ prem.; Britannia Gold, ⅓ to ½ per share; London and Virginia Gold, par to ¼ prem.

In Miscellaneous Shares, the quotations of the Australian Land and Banking Companies have shown an improvement. Australian Agricultural were done at 61 to 63—being a rise of 6 to 8 on last week's prices. South American Land and Van Diemen's Land were 1ℓ. per share higher; whilst British American Land recoded 2ℓ. Crystal Palace shures fluctuated during the week, but closed at 3 prem.—being an advance of ½ to 1 on last week. Ardennes of Belgium were ¼ dis. to par. Obernsof remain firm at ½ to ½ prem. Hearth Water-Works, ½ to ½ prem.—Obernsof remain firm at ½ to ½ prem. Hearth Water-Works, ½ to ½ prem.

Obernsof remain firm at ½ to ½ prem. Lake Superior Copper, ½ dis. to par. Sulphate of Barytes, ½ to ½ prem. Lake Superior Copper, ½ dis. to par. Sulphate of Barytes, ½ to ½ prem. Lake Superior Copper, ½ dis. to par. Sulphate of Barytes, ½ to ½ prem. Lake Superior Copper, ½ dis. to par. Sulphate of Barytes, ½ to ½ prem. Lake Superior Copper, ½ dis. to par. Sulphate of Barytes, ½ to ½ prem. Lake Superior Copper, ½ dis. to par. Sulphate of Barytes, ½ to ½ prem. Lake Superior Copper, ½ dis. to par. Sulphate of Barytes, ½ to ½ prem. Lake Superior Copper, ½ dis. to par. Sulphate of Barytes, ½ to ½ prem. At the London (Watford) Spring Water Company's meeting, yesterday (Sir Robert Price, Bart., in the chair), the accounts showed—By deposit on shares, 17,084. 19s.; amount returned from the Court of Chancery, 16,103ℓ. 15s. =33,137ℓ. 5s. —Amount lodged with the Accountant-General, 16,103ℓ. 15s.; expenses for advertising preparing plans, surveys, &c., 4255ℓ. 3s. 1d.; parliamentary expenses, &c., 2353ℓ. 10s.; contingencies, estimated at 204ℓ. 14s. 11d.; leaving balance in favour of company, 10,220ℓ. 2s., equal to a return of 16s. 6d. per share out of 27s. 6d. paid. In consequence of the declaration of Lord Palmerston, on behalf of the Government, upon the directors being nominated for re-election for the ensuing year

had been given of an intention to use proxies, the re-election of the old directors would have been carried by a large majority.

The Antwerp and Rotterdam Railway Company report that Messrs. Laing and Asbwell, two of the directors, have just returned from Holland and Belggim, after an inspection of the company's works. Since the ratification of the concession by the Belgian Chambers, in November last, definite plans of the whole of the railway had been completed and deposited in the proper departments. The approval of the Belgian Government to the plans had been already obtained, and that of the Dutch Government was daily expected. The carthworks were in full progress on the first section between Antwerp and Cappellen. The whole of the rails, chairs, sleepers, and rolling stock, had been contracted for, and were in course of delivery. It was expected that the section of the railway of 21 miles, from Antwerp to Roosendaal, would be ready for opening in the course of the present year, and the whole line completed early in the summer of 1854. As regarded the prospects of traffic, the report observed that the result of all the enquiries made on the spot confirmed the favourable impression derived from statistical data relative to the large amount of intercourse between Holland and Belgium, which must necessarily pass over it.

At the Submarine Telegraph Company's meeting, on Wednesday, the report stated that the cable had been successfully carried to Belgium, and that daily communications were taking place between London and Brussels. The Belgian Government were expected to afford the company some important privileges. In the first five months of the year 18-33, there had been 12,152 messages conveyed, producing 6592.1 4s. 10d., being an increase of nearly 200 per cent. The most strict union of interest existed between this company and the French company—between Dover and Calais—relative to the conveyance of messages between London, France and Belgium. The capital paid up was 63,3891.9s. 5d., and the balance in ha

The British and Colonial Company's fortnightly plate of silver, forwarded to London for sale from their works at Berralston, weighs 11,145 ounces.

The shares of the New South Wales and Inter-Colonial Steam Navigation Company are ordered to be marked in the official list.

gation Company are ordered to be marked in the official list.

Operations are about being commenced at the Victoria Iron Mines, Nova Scotia. An experienced manager has been engaged, and will leave London almost immediately, to undertake the superintendence of the works.

We learn from New York, that the propeller, Globe, had arrived at Detroit from Saute St. Marie, having on board a cargo of 200 tons of mass copper; some of the masses weighing between 3 and 4 tons. This copper is from the Cliff and Minnesota Mines. The cargo was worth, at the market value of 5700 a ton, the sum of \$150,000. Letters received from the copper regions state that there are now ready for shipment at the various mines about 2000 tons, worth \$1,400,000.

HULL, June 9.—Our correspondents (Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.) state that their market for mining shares during the week has been very inanimate, the transactions few and far between. Still, these securities are in most instances quite as firmly held as railway shares, being comparatively unaffected by politics and fluctuations in Conso's. Mill Pools have been in fair request, and there have been more enquiries for Trefusis. Tremaynes, in consequence of the non-declaration of a dividend, have been very flat, sellers preponderating.

LEEDS, June 9.—Messrs. Henwood and Co. report sales in Pencorse Consols, Wheal Eckley, Wheal Gill, Wheal Prockter, &c. Enquiries for Alfred Consols, Welsh Potosi, &c. The share market has been very dull this week, and but little doing, principally sellers.—Mr. Henwood is still in Cornwall, inspecting the Pencorse and other mineral property; he will return the early part of next week, when a full report of the several mines he has inspected will appear in the Mining Journal of Saturday, the 18th inst.

Transactions un the Stock Errhange.

Shares.		Paid	Last Pr	ines	Rusin	ess Done.
100000	Agua Fria	1	1% to 1			
30000	Anglo-Australian Gold	" i	¼ dis.—			-78 78
100000	Anglo-Californian	36	36 -	% pm.	*****	1
10000	Australasian	. 0.4	par -	l nm	*****	•
19000	Australian	. 5	214 -		******	2
60000	Australian Cordillera	. 1	16 dis	% pm.		1
100000	Australian Freehold	. 1	34 -	k dis.		3/
50000	Ave Maria	1	16 -	y dis.		XX
72000	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	k dis		*****	74.79
100000	British Australian Gold		¼ dis.—		******	1
26000	British Iron	19	7 -	9 Par	******	/6
210000	Carsons Creek	16				v
100000	Colonial Gold	79	114 -			93
70000	English and Australian Copper		2 -	1 kg dia	*****	3%
100000	Great Nugget Vein			1% pm.		316 14
20000	General	90	15 -	37 m.	*****	16
100000	Lake Bathurst	20		& dis.		3/
60000	Liberty	**	v.			171
9000	Lingres		% dis		******	916
50000	Linares London and Calif. Gold Quartz		8			376
100000					*****	3
200000	Mexican and South American.	1		par.		200 20
60000	New Granada			3	******	174
00000	Nouveau Monde		par -	& pm.	*****	01/8
100000	Post Philip		1 -			2%
60000	Port PhilipQuartz Rock	!	% dis		******	
50000	South Australian		1/4	% pm		1% %
70000	Waller	***		27.31.	*****	
100000	Waller	1	7 -			
100000	West Granada		dis	% pm		26 1
100000	West Mariposa	1	5 -			
100000	Yuba	1	¼ dis	pa		76
ne no	MISC	RITA	NEOUS.			
10000	Australian Agricultural	BUM	MINOUS.	95		63 64
100	British American Land	*******		981/		68 69
10000	Canada Company	5500000		201	*000000	
100000	Crystal Palace		******************************	A		
130000	Crystal Palace of France	*********		9		33

	JOINT-STOCK BANKS.			
22500	Australasia	40		81 82%
	British North American	50	********	623/
0000	Chartered Bank of Asia	5	*********	4% %
0000	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	2	********	216
5000	English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	10	00000000	93
5000	London Chartered Bank of Australia	1214		13%
4000	Oriental Bank Corporation	25	*********	52
0000	Royal Australian Banking and Gold Importing Co	1	********	36 1
8000	South Australia	25	*******	56 1
0000	Union of Australia	25		75 74
28000	Di'to, New	236	*******	8 9

The Admiralty have advertised for tenders for supplying the dockyard Chatham with one or two hundred tons of English tough cake copper, to be delivered.

Novel Invention.—A machine has been erected in Measrs. Bolckow and Vaughan's iron works, at Middlesbro', for the purpose of preparing iron properly for the rollers, which had previously been done by a "squeezer," with the assistance of six men. The "puddle ball" is now put in at one end, and comes out a perfect "bloomer" at the other.

Casting in Sulphure.—This is a very permanent mode, but as a mould it can only be used for plaster, for hot wax or sulphur would injure its surface When sulphur is heated to the temperature suitable for forming casts it becomes nearly black, and has, therefore, to be coloured in the proportion of 10.2 of vermillion to 30.2s. of sulphur. The surface of the mould, however, need only be coated with this expensive mixture, and common sulphur in any quantity. You must use wood to stir the sulphur, as iron will take away its colour. The sulphur will take fire in melting unless it is properly stirred, and at first will become thick and vised, but by continuing the application of heat it will again assume a perfectly liquid form.—The Brass and Ironfounders' Practical Guide.

MINING IN THE ST. IVES DISTRICT.—Three companies have been formed for working Carrack Dhu United Mines, Wheal Trenwith, and Wheal Margery. Engines are to be erected on all three forthwith, and from the strength of the parties concerned, there is reason to expect they will be carried on with spirit.—West Briton.

TICKETINGS FOR ABOUT 100 TONS FOXDALE LEAD ORE, Douglas, Isle of Man, June 7.1

		Douglas											
Thoma	s Somers (p	urchaser)							*******	£14	14	6	
Walke	r. Parker, a	nd Co								14	7	6	
Mathe	r and Co									14	5	0	
Pontife	ex and Woo	d				****				14	0	0	
Locke.	Blackett, a	nd Co								13	11	6	
John I	Evton									13	0	0	
Sims,	Willyams, 2	vevill, and (۵.	******		*****		******		12	13	0	
		Douglas	. I	sie of A	fan.	Jur	ie 7						
Tamar	Smelting (lo. (purchas	ers	1						£19	17	6	
Thoma	as Somers .			*********						19	0	0	
Pontif	ex and Woo	d								17	10	0	
Walke	r. Parker.	and Co								17	2	6	
Locke	Blackett.	and Co								17	1	0	
Mathe	r and Co.								*******			0	
											16	0	
Winne	Willwame	Nevill, and	Co	*********			*****		R. CRCCOS	16			
Juney	***********	term, and	٠٠.	*******		*****	*****					-	
		Sold on the	e M	line, or	the	141	h M	day.					
	Mines	To	ma	P	rice	ner	ton		P	nreh		4.	
Peak United	Mines, De	byshire	10		£13	17	6		W. W	yatt		••	
				n the 8									
Nancekuke			41		£17	10	0				-		
ditto	************		5		10	14	0	******			-		
	Ticketin	g at the Wh	ite	Horse	Hot	el. I	Hol	vwel	I. June	9.			
Maesyrerwo	idu		37		£14	0	6	2	Walk	er. I	ark	or.	& Co.
Coetia Llys			19		14	18	6		J. P.	Evte	n.	,	
Deep Level	************		65	*******	13	5	0	******	Math	er ar	d C	0	
Talacre			15	********	14	8	0	******	I.P.	Evto	in.		
Merllyn					13	13	0		Nowt	on 1	Koni	204	& Co.
mernyn			40		1.4	2.0		****	TOWN	Pinet.	12.0.00	14.49	w co.

Tolyweil Level					40			14	11	0 .		J.	P. Eyton.
Lord Hill					6			13	7	0 .		Ne	wton, Keates, & Co.
Bwleh Gwyn					. 30		110	13	3	0 .			ditto
						n the							
		Tor	15 6	. q	. Iba		Pi	rice	per	tor	1.		
Penclayin		. 2	2 1	7 3	0		1	£14	0	O.			415
			-	_	-			-	-	-	. 0		
					BL	AC	K	TI	N.				
				80	ld o	n the	26	th !	May.				
Mines. T	on.	e.	q.	ibs		P	rice						. Purchasers.
Polbarro	26	0	u	0		2558	0	U		. £1	508	0	0-Danbuz, &c.
Yeoland Consols	5	0	0	0		59	0	0			295	0	0-Calenick Co.
Rix Hill	8	0	0	0		57	0	0			456	0	0- ditto
ditto	1	0	0	0		45	0	0			45	0	0- ditto
Wheal Jane	2	6	3	7		59	0	0			-		-Bissoe Co.
ditto	1	1	1	9		54	12	6	*****		role		- ditto
(Wheal June has a	deo	sole	4 39	e to	ıs 19	cwt	4. 0	is 1	ver	gos	man	to f	Sims, Willyams, and
*						t 3/.							,,
				8	old	on th	ie 6	th J	lune				
Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes	3	1	- 5								2174	17	1-Daubux.
						on th							
West Wh. Towan .	7	0	0	0		£63	2	6		. 1			6-Enthoyen & Co.
Birch Tor & Vitifer	5	0	0			63	15	0			318	15	0-Daubuz.
Charlestown	5	0	0	0		58	10	0			292	10	0-ditto & Enthoven
Ditto		5	U	0		52	10	0			65	12	6-Calenick, &c.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled May 25, and sold at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth, June 9.

Mines.	Ton	19.	Price	P.	Mines.	Tons.	P	rice
Wheal Buller	120	5 £	4 0	6	West Wheal Seto	n 80	£2	4
ditto	12	1	3 8	6		50		9
ditto	11	7	6 17			37		4
ditto	10	7	4 12	6	ditto	33		12
ditto	9	9	4 2	6	North Wheal Bas	sset 80		18
ditto		7	5 4	0	ditto	41	4	1
Carn Brea Mi	nes 11	1	4 15	6	ditto	40	7	1
ditto	9	0	4 13	0	ditto	33		9
ditto	8	1	7 17	0	Hallamanning, &	e. 74	5	5
ditto	7	7	4 3	0		59	. 8	14
ditto	5	1	3 13	6	ditto	42		4
ditto	4	9	3 19		ditto	10		0
ditto	4	0	5 11	0	Botallack	90		18
	3		2 14		South Crinnis			10
Alfred Conso	la 9	6	8 15		Wheal Trebarva	h 32	4	13
ditto	7	7	10 0			23	6	12
ditto		2			ditto	19		19
ditto		1			ditto	3		-
ditto	4	5	2 10		Wheal Tremayn	e 55		8
					ditto			i
ditto		01	5 18		Guskus	33		
ditto	**************	5			ditto	22		
	Treasury 7				Tywarnhaile	52		
ditto			7		Wheal Vyvyan.	32		1
ditto		30	-			15		1
ditto	******				Carvannall	17		
ditto	*********	18			ditto	13		
	Basset	72	5		Wheal Speedwe	11 29		
ditto	Dasset		5 1				**	
ditto		56				et 12		1
ditto		27	e .					
	************	73						
ditto	************	10		3 6	ditto	3		
ditto		70	42	5 6	aitto			
aitto			-	-	1			
			TOT	AL I	PRODUCE.			
Wheal Bulle	r 650 .	£30	36 1	9 0	Wh. Trebarvah	77	£399	
Carn Brea	537	26	810 1	4 6	Wheal Tremays		250	
Alfred Cons	ols 395				Guskus	55	271	1
	reasury 250			5 6		52	276	3 1
West Wh. I	Sasset 226	1	357 1	8 6		47	200	
	209			0 6		30	270	1

West Wh. Basset 226	1357 18	6	Wh. Vyvyan	47		200	3	
Par Consols 209	2030 0	6	Carvannali	30	*****	270	12	
West Wh. Seton 200	917 10	6	Wheal Speedwell	29	******	189	19	- 66
North Wh. Basset 194	1250 18	6	St. Aubyn & Grylls	28	*****	151	18	
Hallamanning, &c. 185	1196 16	6	Old Wheal Basset	12		81	12	0
Botallack 90	711 0	0	Polgooth	10	*****	43	15	0
South Crinnis 90	585 €	0	North Wh. Unity		*****	73	12	6
Average Standard	E124 4	0	Average Produce	10	0		,	. 7
Average Price	per ton.							
Quantity of Ore	doney	ms I	220.572	er,	241 10	me re	CW	***
TARE PATE American Star								

Standard of corresponding sale last month, 1181. 17s.—Produce 6%

	Tons.		Am		t.
Mines Royal	292	************	£1598		3
Vivian and Sons	425		3250		4
Freeman and Co.	345	*	1583		7
Grenfell and Sons	236	*********	1276		53
Sims, Willyams, and Co	332	**********	1933		1
Williams, Foster, and Co.	976	***.******	6459		
English and Australian Co.	252	**********	1098		В
Mason and Elkington	308	********	I447	10	3
Copper Miners' Company	266		1575		15
Total tone	9499		20.572		A

NO SALE on Thursday next.

NO SALE on Trursday next.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Lenderyon's Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parcels.—Devon Great Consols, Wheal Josiah, Wheal Marin, Wheal Fanns, Wheal Anna Maris, and Wheal Thomas 1845—West Caradon 454—Mark Valley 429—Phonix Mines 411—Holmbash 341—Fowey Consols 196—Wheal Arthur 189—Bedford United Mines 162—Wheal Prindship 188—Wheal Crebor 89—Cullington Koils Ray 74—Gonamena 74—North Wheal Damsel 39—East Crowndale 58—Devon and Corawall United Mines 42—Wheal Jewel 34—North Wheal Robert 33—Tywarnhalis 36—Devon the Contrellay 1845—Hawkmoor 21.—Total, 4681 tons.

Botices to Correspondents.

thinks Miniko Company.—Sir: I should feel obliged, if some one connected with this company would inform me if all the shares are disposed of; and why the project was never publicly brought out, contrary to all custom in such matters?—P. O.: Manchester, June 8.—We have received several similar letters from different parts of the country, but the insertion of the above will suffice, as, doubtless, some information will be elicited.]

*C. G."—Detailed articles on the several gold companies appeared in the Mining Journal on the 15th Jan., and on the 9th April last.

Journal on the 15th Jam, and on the 9th April last,
GOLBEN MOUNTAIN MINISO COMPANY.—Size: Having seen in your Journal, a fortnight
ago, an enquiry respecting this company, I naturally expected some answer in your
last week's paper: that not being the case, I should be glad to know from the secretary, or one of the original shareholders (as they have a voice, and are the only
persons to be irreated with), what they intend to do! More than six months have
jussed, and as I read in the Journal some time ago that nothing had been done, I
think the public should not be kept in suspense and ignorance; more especially when
it is known, from their last report, that the principal part of the money is still in
their hands; and if they do not intend to carry out what the company was formed
for, they should wind up the affair.—A. B.: Drury-lane, June 7.

(Sheffield).—We think not: but by writing to Mr. R. Symons, of Truro srticular can be ascertained.

Inquirer."—No dividends have been paid in Cook's Kitchen for several years past; but the mine is now steadily improving, and, with the benefit of a large amount of additional machinery lately erected, there is little doubt that at no distant period it will again give good profits.

"X. Y. Z."—Lydford Consols, and other mines, were omitted in cons notice of business being transacted in them having been furnished. "Omega" shall be answered next week.

if properly given, would Our advice to "A Viewet

A. K."—Information respecting Wheal Wrey can be obtained on application to Mr. J. J. Reynolds, 21, Threadneedle-street.

GREAT SHEER CONSOLS.—SIR: The person in Stourport wishing to increase his interest in Sheba Consols at 5½. would be more in character, apparently, to offer his own shares at that price, if he thinks ill of the concern, than adopt the course he has done.—ALFERD KINDDON: Bideford, June 6.

Some particulars respecting the wavelength M. Manufick in the state of the course he has done.—ALFERD KINDDON: Bideford, June 6. me particulars respecting the working of Mr. Monatis's improved syphon will ap-pear in our next Journal.

We think the publication of the letter from "An Observing Shareholder" (Tavistock would have a contrary effect to that intended — The agent, or some party connected should forward an authenticated statement of facts: mere comment, or expression of opinion, by an anonymous writer, can have no weight with the shareholders.

of opinion, by an anonymous writer, can nave to weight with the statements. The letter of "A Subscriber," on the Nova Scotia Mining Company, has been received; also that of "A Shareholder " in the Great Crimis Mine.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE STEAM-ENGINE.—Full details, with drawings, descriptive of Mr. Craddock's late improvements in the steam-engine, will appear in our Journal of another than the steam-engine, will appear in our Journal of

REME WELLS AND A CONTROL OF THE CONVENIENCE OF THE MEMORY AND A CONTROL OF THE CO

The Cost-nook System.—So much interest being evinced for information respect-ing the Cost-hook System, we have reprinted, as a pamphlet, the paper descriptive of its principles and practice, which appeared in the Mining Journal. Copies can be procured through any bookseller or newsman, or at our office, price 6d.

Just published, price 2s. 6d.

THE MINING GUIDE:

Containing the fellowing particulars respecting each British and Foreign Mining Company:

Name of mine Captain
Produce Committee
Where situate Secretary.

Secretary Offices WITH THE MINES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, AND AMERICA.

Also the Names and Addresses of Mining Agents and Dealers in Shares.

To which is added, A COMPLETE SET of AMENDED RULES for the MANAGEMENT OF MINES

ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM. The object of the Mining Guide is to afford a means of communication between in-more and others with parties connected with the working and management of mines, introduce manufactures applicable to mining purposes; acquire information, &c.

. It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed-TO THE EDITOR,

Mining Journal Office,

26, FLRET-STREET, LONDON Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gagette.

LONDON, JUNE 11, 1853.

This surely is an age of "frantic sympathy." In our paroxisms of fine feeling, we forget the miseries of our white brethren, and with the most amiable Quixotism address ourselves to the emancipation and social relief of the black, the brown, the yellow, the-in fine, all the varieties of Samboism which constitute the descending scale of humanity. This would be all as it should be, if this erratic charity had not superseded a high and important Christian duty at home—one, perhaps, too homely to be appreciated by the modern sects of philanthropists, who, bent upon making the Ethiopian white, set their thoughts abroad, disregard proximate wretchedness, misery beneath their foot-tread, for remote barbarism, and high sentimentalism after black Romeo's and Juliet's, opaque Cæsar's, and ebony Pompey's Charity seems bound for a foreign mission; and to be Stowe-ite is now the fashion. Uncle Tom's Cabin is created a shrine to which maudiin sympathies wend on their pilgrimage. Will nobody write "The Life and Leburge of the Earlich C. Wilse."

Stowe-ite is now the fashion. Uncle Tom's Cabin is created a shrine to which maudlin sympathics wend on their pilgrinage. Will nobody write "The Life and Labours of the English Collier," and, in presenting to the vagarious host of our good but mistaken people the painful realities of human suffering in our coal-fields, win them from the pursuit of those phantasms which have been so magically called into existence in African wilds and American cotton-fields?

Charity, according to the old adage, should begin at home; and we venture to suggest that those who aspire to be good—really good—Samaritans, will beat show their laudable intent by first pouring balm into the wounds of their kind here, ere they start on expeditions to unrivet the fetters of slavery in foreign lands, and to fandango the races of the wild into a state of civilisation, to which they are unsuited, and which can only be arrived at by the gradual and systematic progress with which Providence inspires the human mind to ascend to its natural elevation. Far be it from us to arrest the good intentions of those who endeavour to enbe it from us to arrest the good intentions of those who endeavour to en lighten and ennoble the human family in all parts of the world. We are no less advocates for this order of benevolence because we fulfil, as ener

no less advocates for this order of benevolence because we fulfil, as energetically as we can, the duty of first putting in practice at home all the commisserations which is lavished on objects abroad—objects magnified into the "interesting and sublime" by misty distance.

The civilised world is fast eschewing the use of alave-grown produce. The sentiment which dictates this act is elevated, noble, and refined, and must tend ultimately to the general good. Slavery is abhorrent to British feeling, but we venture to say that the hearths of England are warmed by the product of industry, in the prosecution of which humanity suffers more—the degradation of the lash excepted—than in all the bondage labour which the slave states of America impose. To awaken a just consideration of the social debasement at this moment existing in our coal bour which the siave states of America impose. To awaken a just consideration of the social debasement at this moment existing in our coal districts, must the picture be presented of man from youth to age subjected to a toil the most pernicious in its effects,—nay, destructive to every mental and physical organisation. Taken from his mother's fostering care to the coal-pit, the child grows, in ignorance, to boyhood, and is then transferred from surface work to the dark and noisome fathoms beneath, there to work on seams which generate those gases and vapours, to inhale which blanches the traces of youth and health, and too frequently annihilates life itself. hilates life itself.

The bodily suffering incident to labour in the pits can be well imagined, when men are not unfrequently seen to issue from the operations of underground with either shoulder a mass of raw abrasion, caused by having to work for hours, prone to the earth, in a narrow passage, formed as the towork for hours, prone to the earth, in a narrow passage, formed as the workman proceeds by his excavating (alternately right and left) the minorum approach by the plaintiff, a barrishman proceeds by his excavating (alternately right and left) the minorum approach by the plaintiff, a barrishman proceeds by his excavating (alternately right and left) the minorum approach by the plaintiff, a barrishman proceeds by his excavating (alternately right and left) the minorum approach by the plaintiff, a barrishman proceed a failure he could easily turn round, and compel from his brother-speculators the round his poculators the return of his money.

Have the advice of competent parties. We know the way in which sham companies are formed with setts which adjoin some great and rich lode, the case of Jennings are formed with setts which adjoin some great and rich lode, the companies are formed with setts which adjoin some great and rich lode, the companies are formed with setts which adjoin some great and rich lode, the companies are formed with setts which adjoin some great and rich lode, the companies are formed with setts which adjoin some great and rich lode, the companies are formed with setts which adjoin some great and rich lode, the companies are formed with setts which adjoin some great and rich lode, the companies are formed with setts which adjoin some great and rich lode, the companies are formed with setts which adjoin some great and rich lode, the companies are formed with setts; but if the public are not on the adjoint and the companies are formed with setts; but if the public are not on the adjoint and the companies are formed with setts, but if the public are not not the case of Jenninos value of the legal maxims to which

right precept or moral example. Vice predominates; man becomes the animal, and if ever and anon reason asserts herself in directing the eye of thought from this dark abyss to the foot-stool of the Divinity, religion is felt through superstitious awe, rather than through rational belief and Christian faith in the mercy of a protective and all-directing Providence. Here there is a meet and great occasion for the exercise of philanthropy, and none can contradict the fact that it is essentially requisite.

The position of the working miner in our coal districts is a disgrace to the country; for no plea can be offered in excuse for the duration of a serfage, too base for even the feudality which characterised the darkest ages on the page of history. Instead of wandering far-a-field to qualify the abuses of other countries, let us apply ourselves to the correction of those which exist in our own. It cannot be denied that the truck system is rife, despite enactments in Staffordshire, as well as in other coal sites; it is a means ingenuously applied, it is true, in the hands of butties, to the abuses of other countries, let us apply ourselves to the correction of those which exist in our own. It cannot be denied that the truck system is rife, despite enactments in Staffordshire, as well as in other coal sites; it is a means ingenuously applied, it is true, in the hands of butties, to reduce the men to their gross dictation and iron rule. In this matter, we apprehend, our Government Inspectors have been somewhat remiss. Surely they ought to interfere to the extent that the law, of which they are the representatives, should not be evaded; and that the unfortunate working men should be protected from the rapacity of those who speculate on their labours. There must be an end put to such Jewish dealing and petty oppression. The Government must not waste its energies, as hitherto, on mere enquiries; and although the proper ventilation of the mines is of primary importance, the details of management, which now send many a child to bed supperless, must not be passed over as too trivial for notice or consideration. The system which has been successfully founded in Belgium, has been found eminently worthy of being held up as an example; and, however we may doubt the utility of retarding legislation, until another report shall have been added to that made by Mr. Seymour Tremenherer, in 1847, we estimate at its full value the fact, that the entire mining management ordained by the Governments of both France and Belgium, and strictly enforced, will be found a firm foundation for the system we desire to see promptly organised for the benefit of the coal-mining community.

In the last week's Journal we gave the principal heads of the laws relating to the operation of mining in Germany; and we particularly pointed out the plenary powers with which inspectors are there invested for the protection of the employed. The proper mode of ventilating her mines is with us the most desiderative point; but how is it to be arrived at?—Obviously we are dependent on the capacity of the Government engineers for the discovery;

which, we are informed, are now being framed by our Home Secretary.

It is not for us to advocate one or the other of the systems of ventilation, so ingeniously and scientifically advanced, but we are convinced that each possessing its peculiar merits, can be rendered available to certain sites, stratal natures, and distribution of workings. The discipline of coal mines must not be tied down to any single theory. Let science and experience preside—allow their influence to be unfettered, and the natural

experience preside—allow their influence to be unrettered, and the natural consequences must be, progress and social improvement.

Want of space compels us to leave this subject for the moment; but we shall recur to it in our next, as well as discuss the valuable opinions of Mr. J. Kenyon Blackwell, F.G.S., which we find embodied in a letter to Lord Palmerston, on the origin of explosions in coal mines.

Resuming the subject of gold quartz workings in Australia, to which our attention has been called by Mr. Calvert's proceedings, we propose briefly to sum up the present state of the case, so far as it can be ascertained from the researches of that gentleman and others, and from the documents accessible to the public.

First, as to the supply of quartz. Upon the general geological character of the district, in reference to auriferous organisation, we have the scientific investigations of Munchison and other geologists, assigning to Australia investigations of Murchison and other geologists, assigning to Australia its distinct classification as a gold-bearing region, considered in relation to other members of the geological structure of the globe. As to the distribution of gold quartz in the region so defined, we have the reports of Mr. Stutchburg, the Government Geologist, Mr. Haroneaves, and the Rev. Mr. Clarke, who, being specially commissioned by the Government of New South Wales, have sought gold-workings in what were considered the most promising localities. The number of gold sites so determined by them is very great; but, as their chief object was to find surface workings for the dizgres, they have not done so much as might have been expected for the diggers, they have not done so much as might have been expecte ermination of the gold quartz formations. This was left to Mr. Calver, who, being jointly prompted by the instigations of private en-terprise and the love of scientific research, made special explorations in this department, and was most successful in his results. While the Governthis department, and was most successful in his results. While the Government functionaries moved about as rapidly as possible, examining the river courses, and ascertaining the presence or absence of nuggets, grains, or scales, without making any determinate survey of the extent or productiveness of such formations, Mr. Calvert sedulodsly worked out the geological features, with an eye to the ultimate value to the community of what may be called the permanent mineral resources. In time, all the surface deposits will be worked out, as some are in Australia, and so many in California, but the results of Mr. Calvert's explorations will remain to support the mineral enterprise of many years' active exertion. Such are the gigantic quartz veins already described by us, the Macquarie vein, and that of which the locality has not been published.

In a country possessing such characteristics, it must be tolerably evident that there is a sufficient extent of formations available for the operations of the miner and the capitalist. In Australia, we have not to deal

tions of the miner and the capitalist. In Australia, we have not to deal with a duchy or a basin of 1000 or 2000 square miles, but with geological regions of 100,000 or 20,000 miles of superficial area. We believe we are correct in saying, that this is an extent of mineral area as yet unexampled in mining annals. There are, it is true, geological districts, such as the

correct in saying, that this is an extent of mineral area as yet unexampled in mining annals. There are, it is true, geological districts, such as the Permian and others, in the east of Europe, made known to us by the genius of Sir Roderick Murchison, which are of vast extent, but they do not come under our class of regions of productive mineral wealth.

As to the extent of formation, we think no reasonable doubt can now be entertained; for the most extravagant speculations of the epoch of the gold discoveries have now been realized. The next question is, as to the proportionate productiveness. This is a question very difficult to answer with exactitude, though what we yet know is most satisfactory. With formations so immense, and which would require thousands of specimens gold discoveries have now been restrict. The next question is, as to the proportionate productiveness. This is a question very difficult to answer with exactitude, though what we yet know is most satisfactory. With formations so immense, and which would require thousands of specimens to illustrate them, and thousands of analyses to determine their constitution, it will be long before what may be called a comprehensive collection of data will be obtained. In a coal basin or an ironstone strata something may be esteed generally set to be productiveness of a district, and the of data will be obtained. In a coal basin or an ironstone strata something may be stated, generally, as to the productiveness of a district, and the same may be done with regard to the copper of Lake Superior, or South Australia, or the lead of Missouri; but practical miners are well aware how much the vein formations vary in productiveness. Our Mining Correspondence will show lodes from 10t, per fathom or less to 100t, per fathom or more; and gold ores vary still more, as so small a proportion of metal will constitute a workable ore. This will be at once seen when it metal will constitute a workable ore. This will be at one seen when it is considered that one-twentieth per cent. is in gold 50l. per ton, and that one per cent. is 1000l. per ton; whereas, even in silver ores, one-twentieth per cent. would be only 3l. or 4l., and one per cent. 60l. From geological peculiarities, however, what are called gold quartz veins have sometimes no gold at all in them. Such is the case, according to Mr. Catvent, with considerable portions of the Macquarie vein, and it will be seen how needful it will be, in the formation and working of quartz companies, to have the advice of competent parties. We know the way in which sham companies are formed with setts which adjoin some great and rich lode, needful it will be, in the formation and working of quartz companies, to have the advice of competent parties. We know the way in which sham companies are formed with setts which adjoin some great and rich lode, which, by the bye, never enters the sett; but if the public are not on the alert, they will have Australian companies paying large sums for localities on a great quartz vein, from which all the stamps and all the chemists in the world will not succeed in extracting homocopathic doses of gold.

If the views we stated last week are correct, there must be veins from which all the gold have passed and from which consequently we more in

Between this state of barrenness, and what may be called gold mountains, there is every degree of productiveness. Of the Macquarie vein, Mr. Calvert does not consider portions to be rich, according to the Australian standard, and yet the minimum yield of the ore in the claims he sold to Messrs. Rober and Lloyd is 100% per ton, under proper treatment, undeniably an enormous yield in any other ore. This, at the present standard, is equivalent to a copper ore of 80 per cent., and masses of lead would require a large proportion of silver to compete with it. Compared with the gold ores of other countries, we may observe, that some of the Imperial Brazilian gold ores are only worth 2% per ton.

What Mr. Calvert would consider a rich ore we hardly know, when he shows to us specimens from his other quartz vein valued at 26,000%, per ton, and from which he has already obtained large returns. It is this vein the site of which he has kept to himself, as he intends working it.

this vein the site of which he has a second to the Great Nugget Vein, are scanty, but they are very encouraging for the prospects of the Colonial Gold and other companies which have chosen Australia as the scene of their operations. We may observe, by the bye, that the Agua Fria Californian Company has this week received very satisfactory returns. For the Australian companies we must necessarily wait longer, as most of them have yet to choose their locations.

Atthough the quartz ores are in many cases superficial, yet it may be

yet to choose their locations.

Although the quartz ores are in many cases superficial, yet it may be worth while to consider the question of wages in reference to the cost of extraction and reduction. Of course, for the time the labour market in Australia has been seriously disturbed, but we may contemplate the future with confidence, because we may count upon our resources beforehand. We know, for instance, that Chinese labour is available, and that, under the new law, contracts for labour made abroad will be valid within the province: but there is every reasonable prospect of English labour. under the new law, contracts for labour made abroad will be valid within the province; but there is every reasonable prospect of English labour being applicable, with profit. We must not allow our minds to be distracted by the consideration of the earnings at the gold diggings; for, after all, the prices of provisions will materially influence the rate of earnings and wages. While the population rove about from digging to digging, the cost of provisions and supplies must be high to compensate the trader; but at a settled gold company's reduction station, provisions and supplies will be hald down at regular and low rates, and thereby the labourer be enabled to work at lower wages. Then, too, his wages will be regular, not precarious, his home will be permanent, and home comforts be accessible to him. The economical value of these considerations experience has proved, and the re-organization of labour in Australia will be in conhas proved, and the re-organization of labour in Australia will be in con-formity with the same principles. The result will be, prices equivalent to those paid in Michigan, Chili, and South Australia, except so far as it may be considered advisable to substitute Chinese coolie labour in any

to those paid in Michigan, Chili, and South Australia, except so far as it may be considered advisable to substitute Chinese coolie labour in any part of the operations.

As to machinery, that point is settled. Competent machinery of all kinds can be sent out, but, where fuel is required, the cost of fuel is likely to be very high. It is yet, however, to be ascertained whether the reduction processes hitherto employed are either economical or effective. It must be observed, that though a process in itself may appear economical, yet that efficiency in extracting the greatest amount of gold is the true test. It seems to be the opinion of Mr. Calver, who has embraced the reduction of Australian gold ores among his comprehensive investigations, that the reduction processes are particularly inefficient for the poorer ores, and that great waste takes place. Where the ore is very rich, or where the gold is in large grains, there is little risk in the extraction; but where, as in many of the Australian, and even Californian, ores, the gold is imperceptibly distributed, very different processes are requisite. Specimens of reduction by Mr. Calver's process were exhibited at Mr. Wyld's conversazione, but no explanation of the process has been given, though it seems desirable, as the amount of yield is represented to be large, as much as twice or thrice the proportion realized by amalgamation or reduction by Mr. Sature as the operations which will be carried out must be upon a large scale, and embrace a large amount of capital. However considerable the information may be in the aggregate, yet we require much more. Considerable benefit has resulted from the colonial explorations, and Mr. Calvert has determined on opening a survey office, and making his geological and mineralogical surveys accessible to the public, but something more must be done by the Government to meet the requirements of the public. but something more must be done by the Government to meet the require-ments of the public. The gentleman we have alluded to several times has, among others, largely contributed to the advancement of science, and is among others, largely contributed to the advancement of science, and is prosecuting with great spirit investigations and researches, of as much practical as theoretical interest; but we can see no reason why the Government should not exert itself so as to secure the effective exploration and investigation of what we look upon, in our special point of view, as one of the most important branches of mineral enterprise ever opened to the public. It may be questioned, whether, looking at the whole moral results, the recent expansion of the iron manufacture, vast as it is, is comparable to the social influence of the gold discoveries. At present the Government listlessly profits by the temporary and, it may be, evanescent operation of these discoveries, without making any attempt to secure their permanency, as a means for the employment of labour and the investment of capital.

It is, no doubt, a great benefit to employ one hundred thousand of the labouring classes as gold diggers for some few years, but how much greater the relief to be obtained from the prosecution, on a solid basis, of the less precarious and more legitimate operations of gold mining and reduction? There is, as we have sufficiently shown, the field for the application of capital, and there is at the present time abundance of capital available, if the public could see their way to apply it as undifferent confident of capital, and there is at the present time abundance of capital available, if the public could see their way to apply it soundly, and feel confident of being guided by well-authenticated and reliable information. If we wait till, in the slow course of events, the public are as well instructed in gold mining as in other branches of mineral enterprise, we may spend many years unprofitably. We are nevertheless free to confess that, though we urge this duty on the Government, we have not implicit confidence that our advice will be acted upon. There is too great a degree of intertess on the part of the authorities in all that relates to mining enterprise, whether, as we showed last week, with regard to the safety of the miner, or whether with regard to geological surveys and the discovery of our mineral treasures. The Ordnance Geological Surveys and the School of Practical Geology and Mines have been for years suffered to linger for want of funds, and the public have been debarred from a great extent of benefit which, under more judicious administration, they might have received. Just as, in Australia, private enterprise has been the pioneer, so benefit which, under more judicious administration, they might have received. Just as, in Australia, private enterprise has been the pioneer, so it has been here. The development of our new coal-fields, the working of anthracite, the establishment of the sulphur manufacture, Mr. Musher's discovery of the black-band ironstone, the establishment of the iron manufacture in Northamptonshire, and the utilization of the phosphates, which have so powerfully contributed to the wealth of the country, are all owing to private enterprise, though the authors of these great benefits have received no public reword, and in rare cases have they met with any other acknowledgment. The case of Australia is, however, so marked and striking, that the Government may perhaps be induced to depart from its accustomed track, and second efficiently what has been so successfully begun.

There never was a better principle promulgated than that which is recognised in the jurisprudence of this country-"caveat emp great commerical country like England, indolence, want of vigilance, and incaution, properly meet with discouragement; and accordingly those who are about to lay out their money are told, somewhat curtly, but still emphatically, "Let the purchaser beware." No doubt many cases ma arise in which no activity and no vigilance will suffice to unravel and de tect fraud, and, therefore, another most important rule is applied to cases where contracts are entered into, either upon false representations, or where facts material for the purchaser to know are wilfully suppressed, such contracts cannot be enforced either at law or in equity, and the injured party is entitled to reduces. is entitled to redress. But it must be borne in mind that we live in a world of speculation, based upon opinion and judgment; and it would be monstrous if a man of no judgment, and no intelligence, were permitted to embark in a scheme of enterprise, with the full assurance that if it proved a failure he could easily turn round, and compel from his brother-necolators the return of his

this undertaking by exaggerated reports, and untrue representations put forward by the defendants; and the prayer of his bill is, that he may be indemnified for the money paid for these shares, for calls made upon them, and for interest upon the outlay. On the other hand, the defendants deny they practiced any deception upon him; they allege that they opened to him every source of information which they possessed themselves, and that he was well and accurately acquainted with the prospects of the mine, and every particular about it, before he purchased the shares in question; and they contend that if he made an unfortunate selection for his investment, he did so with his eyes open, and fell within the principle of equity laid down by that great lawyer, Lord Rosslyn, in former times, "I will not aid a purchaser who did not choose to enquire."

Far be it from us to pre-judge this case. It has occupied the attention of the Mastrau of the Rolls for several days; the evidence on both sides is most voluminous, and his Honour has taken time to consider his judgment. As far as the particular case is concerned, therefore, it may be said to be in gremio legis, but we deem it an appropriate time to call the attention of our readers to the basis upon which contracts of this kind rest. If untrue representations are made, with the intention to deceive and with knowledge of their untruth, the deceiver deserves no mercy; but if a scheme is fairly put forward, and every proper means of information afforded to the public, we confess ourselves attached to the application of the manufacture and in conclusion, and in our law career entates; and in conclusion, and in our law career entates; and in conclusion and inconclusion are made, entate and the application afforded to the public, we confess ourselves attached to the applica-

and with knowledge of their untruth, the deceiver deserves no mercy; but if a sehome is fairly put forward, and every proper means of information afforded to the public, we confess ourselves attached to the application of that useful maxim of our law, careat emptor: and in conclusion, we cannot forbear expressing our opinion that the man who will not participate in a loss fairly incurred, is just the person to open his hands very wide, when anything is to be got by fair means or otherwise.

KEYSE v. POWELL, Q. B., May 6, 1853, Lord CAMPBELL delivered the following judgment:-" This was an action of trespass for breaking and entering the plaintiff's close, and digging minerals. The two material pleas are, 'not possessed,' upon which issue was joined, and a special justification, under a lease granted to Brattinwatte and Prothero. To which there was a replication of the Statute of Limitations to the right of entry claimed, as the defendant alleged, and upon that issue was joined. The question was whether, according to the evidence at the trial, and the rules of law, the verdict upon these two issues should be found for the plaintiff. It seems to us, that the defendant is entitled to have the verdict entered for him, upon the plea of, not 'possessed;' we think, that at the time when the alleged trespass was committed the defendant must be considered as having been in possession of the minerals demised to Bratilwatte and Prothero by the lease of the 8th March, 1821. To arrive at this conclusion, it is not necessary to consider the operation of the Statute of Uses on the lease, or to enter into the various legal subtleties which were presented to us in the course of the argument on both sides. The foundation of our opinion is, that at the time when the lesse was executed, and the term granted had commenced, Brattiwatte, one of the lessees, was tenant of the farm under which the minerals demised lay. Being in possession of the surface, in point of law he was in posentering the plaintiff's close, and digging minerals. The two material of the lessees, was tenant of the farm under which the minerals demised lay. Being in possession of the surface, in point of law he was in possession of the minerals. He had no right to work the minerals; if he had done so, it would have been waste, but the lessor could not have sued him in trespass: and if strangers had worked the minerals, even without working the surface, Bratthwatte might have maintained trespass against them. That this surface and the minerals may be dissevered in title from Bratthwatte, the tenant, appears abundantly from the cases cited, of Sir William Centris v. Davier, 10 East, 273, and Humphries v. Brooden, 12 Q. B., 739; but the presumption is to the contrary; and here there is nothing to destroy the presumption down to the time when the lease of the minerals was granted; for when Bratthwatte became tenant of the surface, the minerals belonged to the lessee, and they could not be considered as exempted from the demise any more than timber trees. This doctrine never has been questioned, unless with regard to minerals under a copyhold tenement, as between less with regard to minerals under a copyhold tenement, as between the tenant and the lord. See Lewis r. Braithwaite, 2 B., and Ad. 437, where it was held, that although the property in the minerals was in the lord, the possession of them was in the tenant, and that the tenant where it was held, that although the property in the minerals was in the lord, the possession of them was in the tenant, and that the tenant may maintain trespass against the owner of the adjoining colliery, for breaking and entering the subsoil, and taking the minerals. Lord Tenterals there says, 'The general rule being, that he who has the surface has the subsoil; it seems to me that the copyholder has possession of the subsoil, though he may have no property in it.' Justice Littledle adds, 'It is not disputed that a freeholder, or one holding under him for life or years, or at will, has possession of the soil from the surface to the centre of the earth.' Justice Patteson fully concurs, saying, 'There is no distinction between a tenant holding under a freeholder, and a copyholder holding at the will of the lord, according to the custom of the manor, as far as the possession of the property is concerned. Although the copyholder may have no right to make use of the minerals, he has a sufficient possession to entitle him to maintain trespass against a wrong doer.' Braithwaite thus having been in possession of the minerals as tenant from year to year, when the lease was continued to Braithwaite for 99 years, can it be said that the lease ousted him, and revested the possession in the lessor? Braithwaite must be considered as continuing in possession, his estate being enlarged by the lease; and being in possession, there could be no necessity for any entry to give him possession under the lease; and we have not been told how he could have entered: the surface being in himself, when the lease was executed, he was then in a position to have taken a release in fee of the mineral, or any enjoyment of the fee-simple as tenant from year to year. The lease for 99 years must for this purpose operate in the same manner as a re-lease for a term. Had Braithwaite been the sole lessee of the minerals, the point does not appear to admit of any doubt. Does it make any difference for this purpose that the lease was to him and ano pear to admit of any doubt. Does it make any difference for this purpose that the lease was to him and another? Must not his possession under the lease be considered as the possession of himself and his co-lease? BRAITHWAITE being lawfully in possession under the lease, his possession enures for the benefit of both, and the interest passing by the lease cannot be considered as merely an interesse termini. The lessor could not have extended. Braithwaite being lawfully in possession under the lease, his possession enures for the benefit of both, and the interest passing by the lease cannot be considered as merely an interesse termini. The lessor could not have entered on Braithwaite as far as the minerals were concerned, and neither the leasor, nor any one claiming the reversion under him, can be considered as having been in possession any time since the lease was executed. There was a privity between the two lessees sufficient to make the possession of the one the possession of both; and, under the circumstances, there was no act to be done by Prothero to convert the interesse termini into a vested interest in the messuage. For these reasons the defendant, who has, in truth, all the interest of the two lessees, must be considered, so far as regards the plea we are now discussing, as lawfully in possession when he committed the alleged trespass of working the minerals. Then, as to the Statute of Limitations; if Braitranyarra and Protheron are to be considered as having been once lawfully in possession under the lease, it further appears to us that the defendant is entitled to the verdict on the issue arising out of the plea of the Statute of Limitations to the special justification. This plea confessing and avoiding, admits that the plaintiff was de facto in possession when the defendant to enter and take the coals as assignee of the lease. The plaintiff replies, that the right of entry relied on had not first accrued to the defendant to enter and take the coals as assignee of the lease. If the defendant is confined to the right of entry under the lease, supposing that till the entry and trespass complained of there never had been any entry, and that the lessee, therefore, was confined only to an interesse termini, the issues must be found for the plaintiff; for more than 20 years had elapsed since the granting of the lease and the first accruing of the right to enter. But we think that the defendant was at liberty to set up any right of entry which right of entry which was vested in him; possession once having been taken under the lease, and that he is not driven to rely on the right of entry when the lease, and that he is not driven to rely on the right of entry when the lease is supposed to have given him an interess termini. Possession by him was, as the evidence of the trial showed, his possession of the minerals by Bratthwatte and Prothero under the lease, by reason of Rangery was the evidence of the trial showed. of the minerals by Braithwaite and Prothero under the lease, by reason of Braithwaite's tenancy of the superincumbent surface, and the possession under the lease may be supposed to have continued till the plaintiff dispossessed, within 20 years before the time when the defendant entered to commit the alleged trespass. Upon this ouster the new right of entry would accrue, and this may well be the right of entry on which the defendant relies in his special justification; but this right of entry first accrued withing 20 years; therefore, upon both issues there ought to be judgment for the defendant."

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MARKER v. KENRICK .- The recent decision of the Court of Common Pleas "" Since the above was written, Mr. Beroer's report has appeared, in which be in this case has decided the technical yet important point, that the lessor of a mine may maintain an action on the case against his lessee for an injury to the reversion, by improperly working the mine, notwithstanding that such injury is also a breach of the lessee's covenant, upon which the lessor might have sucd. The Court, in giving judgment, said,—The case of the next level was less or there is in the bottom of the level, and I have great thousand the best ore there is in the bottom of the level, and I have great hopes of the next level below it. The lode improves decidedly in going deeper," ** &c.

of Kinlyside v. Thornton, 2 W. Black 1111, is expressly in point, and decides that if a lessee commit waste, an action in the case is maintainable, although there is a covenant in the lesse upon which the lessor might have rued for the same injury.

We have no doubt but that Mr. Munchison's letter has been read by nearly every shareholder in the North British Australasian Company. That gentleman's long connection with the undertaking as a shareholder, and his intimate knowledge of its affairs, fully entitle him to adopt the and as intimate knowledge of its arians, fully entitle him to adopt the course he has taken. Many of our friends in the North, who stood aloof when Mr. Muncuison exerted himself, about three or four years ago, to ensure the proper management of the concern, must now be greatly astonished at the passive, if not active, resistance they gave to the measures be then represent he then propos ed.

ensure the proposed.

"From the nature of the advices from Auckland which I received (says Mr. Muncursons), I was led, about the end of 1849, to address a letter to the directors, urging
upon them the absolute necessity of sending out a larger steam-engine; and in the
month of sept. 1850, a communication from me appeared in the Mixins of Journal, of
which the following is an extract:—'Last year I addressed a letter to the sceretarise,
in which I urged the necessity of dispatching without delay a steam-engine of, I think,
30-in. eyinder; but I received no reply to that communication, and whether my suggestion was acted upon I know not; but of this at least I am certain, that if I has
soot been adopted, the time will come when the wisdom of such a course will become
palpable in the consequent delay of the works and the development of the lodes.'
"And I went on to say—' From all the accounts I have received and heard of this
property, I feel as convinced as it is possible to be in such cases that the lode is a
valuable one, and that if means were promptly taken to secure the drainage by a
pumping-engine of sufficient power—say, 50 or 60-in. cylinder—the shaft sunk to cut
the lode at not less than 500 or 60 fms. deep, and an intelligent and economical system of management adopted, the result would be very important, and, indeed, highly
remunerative. Even if the ore did not improve in quality in depth, such as that now
in sight would yield a good profit, if it were properly treated; and if the lode improved in depth a most valuable and productive property would be obtained.

"A leading article in the Mixing Journal also appeared in December of the same
year, and it is worth being referred to, as confirming my views. The following extract will suffice:—"If we are rightly informed, there has been for some time an increasing conviction among the proprietors that they have committed the most suicidal
act in treating so contemptuously the observations that have appeared at various
times in this Journal, and i

in this respect, and the consequent successful results. Touching the real value of the properties of the company, we think every one who peruses this letter must be struck with the clear manner in which Mr. MURCHISON shows the extraordinary results to be realised from their proper develop-ment. As to the Island of Kaw-aw and its copper mines, he appears to have had for years a strong impression of their immense value.

have had for years a strong impression of their immense value.

"It is scarcely necessary," he says, "to give proofs of the existence of large quantities of valuable copper on this island. The correspondent of the Times refers to the fact about three or four years ago, and states that it was expected to yield a profit of 60,000. In the following year, while to the present time about 40,000f, have been sold at Swanses, although the workings are only about 24 fathoms deep, and the only machinery on the mine an old 12-inch cylinder steam-engine; and, moreover, in face of the greatest mismanagement. Numerous extraordnary statements of the extent of the produce of the mineral have appeared in the columns of the Mining Journal in the last few years, while the extracts from private correspondence of my own, may be regarded as giving authentic information on the subject, and show the great value of the property."

This correspondent writes, on the 11th of February, 1849: "Large quantities of ore have been discovered in the 16 and 24 fm. lovels, and some in the 9 fm. level." Also, "The lode at Kaw-aw is very regular, having no branches; it averages about 9 feet wide, orey all through:" and, "A sufficient experience convinces us that, under good management, wast quantities of ore may be raised at a cost not, in all, exceeding 25s. per ton." In 1850, Mr. Whittaken wrote him: "It will thus be seen that the lode has been but very superficially explored; that there is not more than from 2000 to 3000 tons of ore in sight altogether, averaging not more than 8 per cent.; but a course of ore, quite as good, and averaging 6 feet wide, runs along the bottom of the 16 fathom level of both mines for at least 40 futhoms." After giving full details of the character of the lodes, and of the workings, Mr. Murkenson thus remarks: mines for at least 40 futhoms." After giving full details of the character of the lodes, and of the workings, Mr. Murchison thus remarks:—

of the fodes, and of the workings, Mr. Murchison thus remarks:—

"Judging from the character of the lodes of the richest mines in this country, and, indeed, the usual indications of a most productive mine in any part of the world these statements could not be more favourable. The large rocks of gossan and manganess on the backs, together with the great prevalence of iron pyrites (known better as "mandic," in Cornwall, where it is a standard proverb, "mundic rides a good horse") in the skallow levels, may be said to be unmistakable evidences of an immense deposit of copper ore at a deeper point. The workings are as yet but about 24 fathoms deep; and, although the ore sent home has realised only 40,000%, still the fact that it is of a comparatively low produce at so shallow a depth is a much more favourable circumstance than if it had been richer, and there is little doubt but that by the time the shaft is sunk 30 or 40 fathoms deeper, the pyrites will be found to give place to an abundance of rich copper ore,"

We must refer our readers to the letter itself for the registed of the about

We must refer our readers to the letter itself for the recital of the absurd schemes seriously resorted to by the colonial officials for draining the mine, which would have been a bar to the profitable working of the richest mineral property in the world. "I think no one (he remarks) will require further reasons for the want of success which has hitherto attended the operations of the company at this part of their property. The mine has been discovered for eight years, and the deepest point is only 24 fms., and all the machinery on the mine an old 12-in. cylinder engine purchased in the colony."

Some valuable information is then given relative to the Bon Accord Mine, adjoining the celebrated Burra Burra—among which we may give the following report by Capt. Tromas Burra, who is believed not only to be a miner of extensive scientific and practical acquirements, but to possess the advantage of having long superintended the mining operations carried on upon the adjoining Burra Burra property. Capt. Burra, in his report referred to, upon the Bon Accord property, thus observes:—

"On an inspection of the map, it will be seen that all, the courses of ground that We must refer our readers to the letter itself for the recital of the ab-

report referred to, upon the Bon Accord property, thus observes:—

"On an inspection of the map, it will be seen that all, the courses of ground that have been productive of copper ore in the Burna Burna traverse the Bon Accord, where they have been opened at different places to a depth varying from 1 to 19 fms. The most southern and deepest workings on the Bon Accord are at the main shart, where a cross-cut was driven to intersect the different todes. One of these is 3 feet wide, and is composed of good gossan and spar, with the blue and green carbonate of copper; but, although this lode is very promising in appearance, the quantity of ore in it will not, at present, pay for working. I would advise operations to be continued on this lode, as there is no doubt but that it will produce large quantities of copper ore; 3 fms. to the eastward there is a parallel lode to this, of considerable width, which is thickly studded with small particles of malachite; and 3 fms. more to the eastward there is another promising lode. It is my opinion that these lodes will meet in depth—say, 30 or 40 fms. from the surface—and yield an abundance of copper ore of good quality. These lodes show equally strong indications through, which leads me to believe that the Bon Accord with proper working will turn out as much ore as the Burra Burra. But from the nature of the ground, and the manner in which the lodes have gone down, I do not expect that any quantity of ore will be raised from ground above the water level; and, consequently, before the Bon Accord property can be worked with advantage an engine must be procured to drain off the water."

Mr. Murchison remarks,—

Mr. MURCHISON remarks,-

"On receiving this report, the two companies engaged Captain Dalley, and, I believe, shortly afterwards sent out a steam-engine; but most unaccountably, if I am correctly informed, it was never erected, but was sold almost as soon as it reached the colony! What has since been done to develope the property I do not know; but, as far as the North British Australasian Company is concerned, I hope the managers here will immediately urge some vigorous steps for working the mine. There appears every chance of great success from spirited operations."

Mr. MURCHISON then gives full details of the other valuable properties of the company, and then remarks:—

"It is sorredy necessary to add anything to this statement; but I may safely say, that not one of the other Australian land companies of similar extent can compare its position to that of the North British Australasian Company; whether we consider its copper mines, its freehold and leasehold lands in the neighbourhood of the Peel River and other rich gold districts, or its large numbers of sheep and cattle, it is hardly pos-

In	1848	copper	Was					£79	10	0	per ton.
	1849							84	0	0	99
	1850	22	****	******				84	0	0	99
	1851 1852	99	****					107	10	0	99
		27	****	******	*********	*********		135	0	0	99
	1853	**	,03311		9009400000		}	117	0	0	22

I think the directors would do well to consider whether the powers they possess under the deed of settlement of carrying on an 'agency, exchange, and commission' business might not be profitably adopted. The capital required for this purpose would be small, while the nature of the transactions would be safe, and the returns compa-

The shareholders of the company are much indebted to Mr. Munchison for the trouble he has taken in placing before them, in so distinct and foreible a manner, the true position and prospects of their property.

The London Gazette of the 1st inst. announces that the Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Thomas Berry Cusack Smith, Master of the Rolls of the High Court of Chancery in Ireland; Sir Cresswell. Cresswell, Knight, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas in England; John Marshall, Esq., one of the Senators of the College of Justice in Sectland; George William Wilshere Bramwell, Esq., one of her Majesty's Counsel; James Anderson, Esq., one of her Majesty's Counsel; Kirkman Daniel Hodgson, Esq.; Thomas Bazley, Esq.; and Robert Slater, Esq., to be her Majesty's Commissioners for enquiring into the expediency of assimilating the Mercantile Laws of the United Kingdom and the Law of Partnership. The Commissioners having been appointed, the public will not have long to wait for their report, but it can scarcely be forthcoming in time for legislation during the present session of Parliament. The London Gazette of the 1st inst. announces that the QUEEN has been sent session of Parliament.

THE COAL TRADE.

The following is a statement of the delivery of coals, &c., in the port of coals, dec., in the port of

	Ships.	Tons.		Ships.	Tons.
Newcastle	323	98,831	Scotch	3	285
Sunderland	161	43,974	Welsh	60	13,223
Seaham	126	30,988	Yorkshire, &c.	11	556
Hartlepool & West Ha	rt. 227	62,386	Small coal and cinders	13	1,380
Stock., Middlesbro', &	kc. 33	7,009			
Blyth				989	265,315
Coals brought by raily	ray, and ent	ered at 1	the Coal Market during the	month	40 001

of May, 1855
Cost Brought by canal, and entered at the Coal Market during the month of May, 1853

May, 1853

 May, 1853

 Coals brought within the London district on common roads, and entered at the Coal Market during the month of May, 1853.

 Comparative Statement of 1852 and 1853.

 Imported from 1st January to 31st May, 1852
 Ships 5386
 1,503,4

 Imported from 1st January to 31st May, 1853
 ,, 5248
 1,481,9

 232 1,503,477 tons. 1,481,938 ... 21,539 Decrease in the present year 138

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BIRMINGHAM.]

JUNE 9 .- The metal market, during the past week, has been steady, and no further reduction in the price of copper has taken place; but, as was anticipated, there has been a considerable increased demand, in consequence of the recent reduction. Tin remains unaltered, the demand for quence of the recent reduction. Tin remains unaltered, the demand for Australian goods being so great as to render consumption of the raw material extensive. The iron trade during the week has been active, there being a considerable demand for sheets, plates, and rails; a large quantity of the latter being for the American market. The price of pig-iron, which was heretofore rather rapidly declining, has been better maintained during the last eight days. Good hot-blast pig-iron cannot be had from best makers at less than 41. 10s., although inferior quality has been sold for 41. and under. Derbyshire iron, it is said, has been offered at 31. 10s., but the South Staffordshire iron obtains the preference at a higher figure.

In connection with the companies the business of which is conducted here, the proceedings of the Mixon Great Consols Copper Mine is not undeserving notice. A report was received to-day, by Mr. Lewis, the purser, from Capt. Bishop, managing agent, which is considered highly satisfactory—he surface operations are represented as going on satisfactorily, and the

he surface operations are represented as going on satisfactorily, and the whole of the works underground being even beyond expectation.

The general trade of the town continues exceedingly good, there being scarcely a single mechanic or artizan out of employment. By the arrival

scarcely a single mechanic or artizan out of employment. By the arrival of the Bultic from America, some good orders were received for summer goods, and especially jewellery and fancy articles, causing additional activity in our principal manufactories. The orders received by the above vessel from the Canadas are larger than usual, and give signs of a return of the Canadian merchants to this country for goods, which of late have been supplied by the French and German manufacturers.

Amongst the recent inventions brought under notice here, is Mr. Welch's started for grate which has been invented by many at the patents office.

Amongst the recent inventions brought under notice here, is all the patented fire-grate, which has been inspected by many at the patent-office of Mr. Payn, Bennet's-hill. This grate unites the advantages of an open fire, register grate, and a very powerful hot-air stove, the latter of which may or may not be used, at pleasure: and it has been already approved of

may or may not be used, at pleasure: and it has been already approved of by many experienced persons.

Amongst the gossip of the district, the celebrated gold nugget has obtained a special place during the past week; and the independence of the miners has been in no small degree enhanced by some of the circumstances connected with its finding. It appears that one of the fortunate owners of that precious lump is Mr. Green, of Wolverhampton, who was formerly a clerk in the luggage department of the London and North-Western Railway, in that town. His partners were Messrs. John Lees, and Daniel and John Evans, miners, of Oldham. Mr. Green returned to Wolverhampton on Monday last, and, as may be supposed, has since been the great object of curiosity in the district. He has supplied one of the local papers with an interesting account of his troublesome and perilous adventures, which, as the world is already aware, were eventually rewarded with his share of the magnificent nugget, weighing 134 lb. 11 oz., and the

with his share of the magnificent nugget, weighing 134 lb. 11 oz., and the largest ever before discovered.

BRITISH COAL FOR THE STEAM NAVY OF FRANCE.—The Minister of Marine has given notice that on the 29th Aug, tenders will be received at Paris for supplying, for the next three years, the requisite quantities of English coal for their Government steam-ships. The coals are to be of the best quality, and exclusively of English produce—one-half from Newcastle, and the other from Cardiff. These Government contracts for English coal are looked upon with great jealousy by the large coal proprietors (or monopolists) of the mines of the Loire, St. Dezier, St. Etienne, Alaix d'Anzin; but experiment has so fully testified the superiority of our coal as to justify the French Government in adopting it in preference to the produce of their own mines. produce of their own mines.

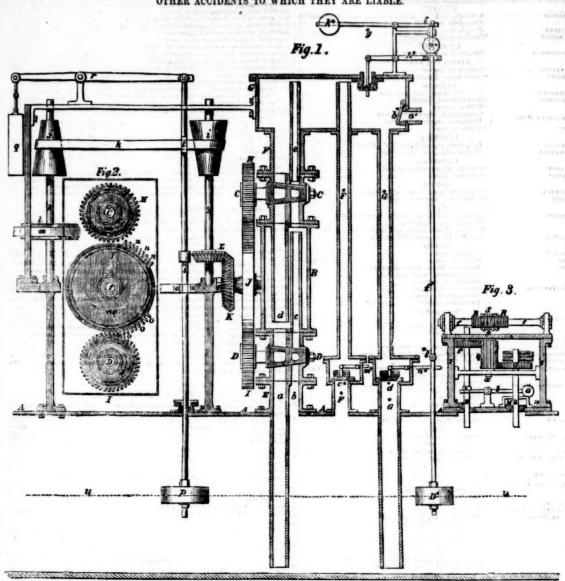
CUMBERLAND HEMATITE IRON ORE.—A company is in course of formation for working iron ore in the well-known district of Prixington Parks, near Whitehaven. The ore is of the finest quality, producing 60 to 70 per cent. of iron, and where practicable to reduce it with charcoal it is considered equal to the finest Swedish and Russian manufacture. The undertaking, besides being profitable to the shareholders, will be of incalculable advantage to the producers of iron on the east coast; the iron are lately discovered in such immense quantities in the counties of Durham and Northumberland is from 30 to 40 per cent. Iron, but when mixed with hematite produces iron suitable for all important purposes. Mr. Joseph Pease lately read a paper before the Institute at Whitely on the deposit of ore lately found in that it is opinion was that if hematite iron ore could be procured to mix with it, the finest iron might be produced; he recommended that a company should be formed under the influence of 30 ir. R. Stephenson, their member, which could not fall to be of great benefit to those concerned. We shall probably refer to uplaugain next week.

· 200,000/., including the 65,000 new shares of 1/. each, when paid up.

MARCH HALLANDING

THE PREVENTION OF STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

SAMUEL HALL'S PATENT SAFETY APPARATUSES, FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS AND OTHER ACCIDENTS TO WHICH THEY ARE LIABLE.



SIR,—Having seen in last week's Mining Journal an account of two explosions of steam-engine boilers—viz., one at Belfast, and the other at Dudley—I am induced to send you the following description of apparatuses, which I believe to be preventives for every occurrence which engineers and juries have at different times assigned as the respective causes of the numerous explosions of steam-boilers which have from time to time taken places; and if with the use of they the believe to repreduce the procedure of the state of the procedure of the proced place; and if, with the use of them, the boilers be proved periodically with a small force-pump, provided for that purpose, I will venture to assert that no more boiler explosions will ever again occur.

Chadwell-street, Pentonville, June 1.

Late of Bayford, near Nottingham.

P.S. June 6.—In the Times of this day there is an account of another terrific boiler explosion, which would certainly have been prevented by the above apparatuses:—"From the Dublin Freeman.—We deeply regret to have to state that a most lamentable and fatal accident occurred on Thursday evening on board the Times screw-steamer, one of whose boilers exploded, causing loss of life and dreadful injuries to a large number of persons, several of whom are not expected to survive. We give the particulars of this deplorable catastrophe, so far as they could be ascertained last night."—See Times.

DUBLIN, Saturday.—Up to last night no less than eight of the persons who were injured by the explosion of the boiler on board the Times steamer, at the Pigeon-house on Thursday evening, had died. A number of those who yet survive have been so severely scalded, that they are considered to be in a most precarious state, and little hopes are entertained of their recovery. P.S. June 6 .- In the Times of this day there is an account of another

My first process for effecting the above purpose consists in supplying the boilers with water (and at the same time measuring it) in an unerring manner, which is not the case with the usual pumps or other water-supplying apparatus. This process is effected by the opening and shutting of cocks (or valves) alternately. The operation of the former is a follows:—AA (Fig. 1) is the top of a steam-boiler; B is a cylindrical vessel, to be alternately filled with water and emptied into the boiler in a manner hereafter to be described; C C and D D are two double-way cocks, attached to it by flanches, for effecting that process; E is a pipe with two passages, a and b, which connect the vessel B by means of cock D D with the boiler; the pipe or passage a connects that vessel and the boiler at their bottoms, and the passage b and pipe c connect them at their tops; F is snother pipe, which, by means of cock C C and pipe d, connects the bottoms of vessel B and cistern G, pipe c at the same time connecting the tops of such vessel B and cistern G, pipe c at the same time connecting the tops of such vessel B and cistern G, pipe c and D D, and J is another wheel, keyed upon the spindles of the cocks C C and D D, and J is another wheel, keyed on shaft f. It has a proper number of teeth placed in the required situations for working the other wheels for shutting and opening the cocks alternately, as will be hereafter explained. K is a bevel-wheel, keyed also on the shaft f, and L is another bevel-wheel working into it, being keyed upon the vertical shaft g; this is turned round by the shaft g, by means of the cones i and j and the belt k. The whole is put in motion by the pulley l and belt m, the latter being moved by any suitable means.

The following is the operation of the above-described apparatus:—The cistern G is to be constantly kept full of water by any convenient means for the supply of the boiler by means of the vessel B, which supply is effected in the following manner. When the pulley l is put in motion, it causes the wheel J to revolve in the direction shown by the arrow d upon it, and th the boilers with water (and at the same time measuring it) in an un-

causes the wheel J to revolve in the direction shown by the arrow d upon it, and the teeth nnn and ooo act upon the two spur-wheels H and I, which also revolve in the directions shown by the arrows on them, and thereby shut and open the two cocks C C and D D alternately. The drawing shows the cock C C just closed, the teeth nn having just acted on the wheel H (the vessel B being now full of water); the teeth ooo act upon the wheel I, and open the cock D D, whereby the water is allowed to descend into the boiler by its superior specific gravity over that of stam, which is admitted above it by pipes bec, the teeth ooo are followed by teeth nnn, which shut the cock D D; and when that is done, the teeth ooo are followed by teeth nnn, which shut the cock D D; and when that is done, the teeth ooo are followed by teeth nnn, which shut the cock C C, and allow the vessel B to be again filled with water through pips F from cistern G; the teeth ooo and oo are shown in the drawing, ready for re-vesting the above operation. in to their situation, as shown in the drawing, ready for re-

above operation.

ous that, by this routine of opening and shutting the two cocks. an uniform and certain supply of water to steam boilers will be effected; and that such will be the case, no matter how great the pressure at which they are worked; for it is evident that, by means of the pipes b and c, the pressure in the vessel B will be as great as in the boiler, and that the water will descend as above mentioned from the former to the latter by the supe-

riority of its specific gravity over that of steam. The supply of the requisite quantity of water to the boiler is regulated by the float p, which is counterbalanced by the weight q, by means of the lever r and the rod s, the slot t in the latter enclosing the belt k, which it raises and lowers on the cones 's and j. exactly as the float prises and falls in the boiler. The line u w shows the proper height of the water in the boiler, and it is obvious that if the water lowers in it, the float will descend and cause the belt to do the same, and thereby drive the apparatus quicker and increase the supply of water, and that, in the ovent of the water rising above the water-line, the float will also rise, and thereby reduce such supply.

When the boilers are at rest (as at meal-times, &c.) and are not supplied with water by the above-mentioned apparatus, it is prevented from getting too low in them, whether by leakage or from any other cause, by the following apparatus. F* and G* are two pipes, furnished with valves, e* and d* properly weighted to connect the idearn with the boiler, and to disconnect them, as hereafter pointed out. F* opens into and connects the tops of the vistern and boiler, and they are connected and disconnected by the valve e*; is a valve which, when shut, as hereinafter mentioned, renders the water-cistern a close vessel; f is a rod of iron, on which float D* is suspended, and which is counterbalanced by lever g* and the weight on its other end k acting on the pin i*, which, when the water in the boiler becomes too low, allows the collar on the rod f* to descend through a hole in lever h* and deposit the spherical weight o* upon it, and thereby close the valve e*; when that is done, the float D*, on still further descending, opens valves e* and d*, by the pin t* in the voller with the descending, opens valves e* and d*, by the pin t* in the voller with the descending, opens valves e* and d*, which is apparatus is as follows. When the water in the boiler becomes too low, the float D*, as above

other sately and a super the boss on the spindle W. All the weight and levers on these valves are boxed up in a chamber formed by a casi attached to the frame zzz, so that no person can have access to them alter the pressure upon either of them.

COPPER AND TIN MIXTURES, -The best mode of mixing the component COPPER AND TIN MIXTURES.—The best mode of mixing the component metals of this alloy appears to be to melt each separately, and then to add the tin to the copper at the lowest stirring temperature. To complete the combination, the alloy is again melted very gradually by placing the metal in the crucible almost as soon as the fire is lighted. The hardness of this alloy, compared with the extreme softness of the motals, gives us an example of the chemical changes effected by their combination. Thus, the speculum metal, as used by Lord Rosse, is totally devoid of malleability, and from its hardness cannot be acted on by the file. His speculum consisted of four atoms of chemical combining proportions of copper to one of tin; or, by weight, 1924 copper to 859 tin. This alloy, which is a true chemical compound, is of a brilliant white lustre, its specific gravity 8-811, nearly as hard as steel, and almost as brille as scaling-wax. The speculum is 6 ft. in diameter, 554 in. thick. It was cust open, ground with emery, placed on a table in a cistern filled with water at a temperature of 55° Fabr., polished with red oxide of iron, procured by precipitation from green vitriol, or sulphate of iron, by water of ammonis.—The Bruss and Iron-Iounders' Practical Guide.

FLYING ON THE WATER.

THE METAL TRADES OF LIVERPOOL

PROPOSED EXTRAORDINARY SPEED IN STEAM NAVIGATION.

In the Missing Journal of the 11th Sept. last we inserted a notice of a pamphlet by Mr. D. 6. Brown, in which he attempted to demonstrate the practicability of so improving the form in the construction of steam-vessels as to enable as to cross the Atlantic in two days, and travel to India and back in a fortnight. In that plan if was proposed to construct the bottom of the vessel in such manner as to form two incline planes, which, when in motion, would have the effect of raising the whole hull to the surface of the water, removing entirely the resistance at the bows, at present the great obstacle to progress. Since then the details of the plan have been much modified, for which a specification of patent was filed on the 2d of April, in which the mode of construction proposed by Mr. Brown is described. Mr. Brown's suggestion is to balance the ship in the water in such manner that her bottom, which should be flat, should form one continuous incline plane from end to end, and when in motion the upper end, or head of the vessel, shall be on a level with the surface of the water, and the stern end slightly depressed and immersod. When in motion, such bottom will encounter an upward pressure, its amount depending upon the velocity and the angle of the plane, independent of the upward pressure obtained by immersion, and which will be able to support the ship nearly on the surface. Further to increase this sustaining power, it is proposed to extend the bottom beyond the sides of the vessel, particularly at the fore-part, which will then also assist in maintaining the ship in the required inclined position by the unequal pressure which it will occasion. Other modifications of the principle of supporting ships on the water by mechanical action are described, and very nice calculations entered into, to show the amount of steam-power necessary to accomplish it. Motion is given by means of one or more pairs of paddles, the floats extending lower than the bottom of the vesse PROPOSED EXTRAORDINARY SPEED IN STEAM NAVIGATION

ADJUSTING RIGGING SUPPORTERS.

Capt. Goble has secured by patent the most simple yet secure method of setting up the rigging of vessels we have ever seen. It consists of having the chain-plates ser-rated with another piece of similar design affixed to the ends of the rigging, and when brought together secured by a keeper, or spunyarn served round both. By Capt. Goble's invention, the rigging cannot take as many minutes as formerly hours to re-adjust when required, and is far more neater than the old fashion dead-cyes and its



Ship's side above and below the bulwarks.
Rigging, or shroud ends, attached.
Chain-piates serrated on the face.
Serrated pieces attached to the shrouds.
Slide or fastener to secure both when taut.
Slide section, showing the mode of grip, and impossibility of starting.
Similar section, showing another mode of fixing the ends by a Turk's head, or other knot, at the bottom of the sockets, which can-afterwards be served to prevent chafing or rotting, &c.

Manufacture of Adricultural Implements by Rolling.—By letters patent, granted to H. Winton, of Dove Mills, Birmingham, and F. Parkes, of Sutton, Coldfield Park, county of Warwick, for improvements in the manufacture of agricultural and horticultural forks, and pronged or toothed instruments and hoes, and recently specified, an invention is secured to the above parties under the terms of the new Patent Act, for the improved operation of taking a bar or piece of metals, and passing it, properly heated, through rolls, grooved so as to mark the spaces required between the prongs or times of the forks or spade for agricultural purposes, thence passing the metal so marked to the slitters, which cut through those spaces, when the fork or spade may be finished off as desired. This process of manufacture is likewise adopted to produce a peculiar description of hoe, while consists of a spring head, being twollimbs, as it were, of springy metal with notches, into which wide or narrow blades of hoes may be fitted, and secured by the pressure caused by the elasticity of the metal.

Shef-acting of machinery has been taken out by Mr. Cosus. It consists of a metallic box, containing a supply of sil, about half filling it, which is elevated by the rotary motion of a wheel dipping into it. The periphery of this wheel comes just in contact with a bent metallic groove, acting as a spoon, down which the oil trickies to the bearings through the orifice of a tube passing through the bottom of the box. In this tube is a regulating serew, by which the quantity of oil can be increased or diminished. By a differential pulley on the wheel shaft the wheel can also be made to go faster or slower, as may be desired. It is extremely economical and simple; no oil is wasted, and the bearings are kept free from grit or diet.

Lyprovenents in Sharpening cards and elippers, without taking them down from the cylinders, in their working position, except those clippers which it is sometimes expedient to remove; and also in dressing the cylinders of sharpening transitions in a more perfect manner than has hithertobeen obtained. The apparatus is composed of a cylindrical grit-atone, rotating in a frame set upon a shaft.

Lyprovenents in Photography.—M. de Lucenay, of South-street,

IMPROVEMENTS IN PHOTOGRAPHY .- M. de Lucenay, of South-street,

Improvements in Photography.—M. de Lucenay, of South-street, Finsbury, has patented a means of producing photographic images by artificial light. The light must be parallel or diffuse, according to the effect desired. It is rendered parallel by placing the light to the focus of a parabolic mirror, or to the principal focus of lenses for silhouettes of a natural size, or negative copies upon grounds of any kind, which are covered with a sensible layer, while for portraits the light is readered diffuse. Light is produced either by the galvanic battery, or by refractory bodies, heated by flames of oxygen, or by the combustion of artificial compositions. This is a very ingenious invention in photography.

New DISINFECTING PROCESS.—A patent has been taken out by Mr. A. Gilbee, of South-street, Finsbury, for an improved mode of disinfecting and converting putrid and freeal matters, applicable to sewers, cosspools, drains, &c. The invention consists in producing a new decolorizing powder, obtained by the combustion of the detritus of forests, lignites, vegetables, marine plants, any ligneous substances, rags, refuse of wool, &c., mixed in suitable proportions with substances which give them the property of absorbing or decomposing others. Under an analysis of the exhert and the substances are substances arotized, 16'44; non-azotized organic substances, 38'05; mineral substances, even of the property of the substances are substances arotized, 20'41; non-azotized organic substances, \$2.50; mineral substances, \$2.53 = 100, 2.50 alkaline chlorides and sulphates, a small quantity of carbonate if 14.56 carbonate of lime and magnesia, phosphate of lime, alumina, and oxide of iron; 8'44 argillaceous earth and sand.

Silicatization of Calcareous Substances.—Mr. Fontaine Moreau,

SILICATIZATION OF CALCAREOUS SUBSTANCES.—Mr. Fontaine Moreau, of South-Atreet, Finsbury, has patented a new chemical combination for the above purpose, which consists in the application of the soluble silicate of potash to hardening and preserving calcarcous stones, by which buildings constructed of such materials acquire an intense hardness, and will admit the most friable stones receiving a flor policy.

fine polish.

PATINT CORK-CUTTING COMPANY.—We noticed some time ago an ingenious machine for cutting corks, which had been invented by a French gentleman. We are glad to see that he has so far perfected the application of it, that some gentleman into action, and their prospectual will be found in our present Journal. It seems they have adopted this means of working their patent with a view to induce the trade, as well as consumers of sorks, to participate in the advantages, and to secure a steady employment for their machines. The basis of their profit, is placed upon the facts, which have been fully proved by the promoters, of performing in one hour what manual labour (and that, too, at present dnequal to the greatly increased demand for corks) would execute in an entire day. This, upon an article of necessity, always likely to be in increasing demand, does appear to afford the strongest argument in their favour. As an enterprise, therefore, likely to give facility to trade, and to benefit a great number of persons, we think it well worthy of attention, and wish a very success.

THE METAL TRADES OF LIVERPOOL IRON

178 di an aggregate capital approaching 4,000,000? The production of pig iron during the last 12 months was estimated at 2,697,240 tons; and if we take only 2,000,000 tons, at 3/. per ton, it makes the annual value of 0,000,000?—Broitheaste Peole's Statistics of Commerce.

tice of Commerce.

Liverpool is now the greatest shipping port for iron of any in the world. We receive supplies from the west of Scotland and South Wales by sea, both for consumption in this part of the kingdon and for exportation; also, from Whitehaven, Staffordshire, Stropshire, and Yorkshire. The trade is carried on by about 50 commission agents, dealers, and others, usually denominated from-merchants. The brokers buy and sell iron on commission, the ordinary eharge being 10s, per cent.; and our exports now exceed 1000 tons each working day.

The demand for iron of late years has greatly increased, owing to its adaptability for marine purposes, in the construction of shipbuilding and steamers, as well as in the formation of railroads; and, although there has been a great searcity of coal generally in South Staffordshire, and to some extent in Wales, the production of pig iron in the United singdom during the year 1852 was estimated as follows, the yield being calculated only upon those furnaces in blast :—

Districts.	In.		RNA Out	CES.	fotal	on ods	Pig-iron. Tons.	
Scotland	113		31		144		775,000	
South Wales	135	*****	27		162		635,000	
Ditto Anthracite	12	202000	23	LUGO	35		31,000	
South Staffordshire	127		33		159		725,000	
North Staffordshire	17		4		21		90,000	
North Wales	- 6		7	Lane	13	**********	30,000	
Shropshire	27		13	911111	40	******	120,000	
Durham	18	-761.3	8		26	***************************************	110,000	
Northumberland	7		- 6		13	********	35,000	
Yorkshire and Derbyshire	35		7		43	********	150,000	
Total	497		158		655	ul ti	2,701,000	

Total ... 497 158 655 2,701,000

There is little doubt but in the course of 15 years, or even scorer, this manufacture will be doubled in quantity. At the present moment there are 118 furnaces in blast in Scotland, producing at the rate of 500,000 tons per annum.

The principal stocks of pig-iron held in this country are kept on wharfs and in yards at Glasgow, and on premises belonging to the ironworks in the neighbourhood, as Gartsherrie, Dundyvan, &c.; but there are smaller depots for pig-iron, intended for consumption or re-manufacture in England, formed at Poulton, Fleetwood, Preston, Lancaster, Runcorn, Elisemerc Port, and Saltney, near Chester: therefore, we should first ascertain the amount of such stocks, the shipments, &c., during the last seven years, which we find recorded in the reports of Mr. John Barclay, iron-broker, Glasgow, and Messars. Stitt Brothers, Liverpool, as below:—

STOCKS OF PIG IRON HELD IN SCOTLAND ON THE 31ST DECEMBER IN EACH YEAR.

1847	1852 450	0,000 33
SHIPMENTS OF	PIG IRON FROM SCOTLAND.	
	foreign. Coastwise.	Total.
1846 tons	119,100 257,851	376,951
1847	143,450 227,005	370,465
1848	162,151 227,833	389,984
1849	153,183 221,943	875,126
	134,576	324,659
	192,676 260,080	452,756
	224,070	424,020

The consumption of pig-iron in Glasgow and that neighbourhood is now 4090 a week, equal to 200,000 tons a year; and the manufacture of malleable iron in land has been calculated as follows:

1846 1847 1848 1840	45,000 tons. 60,000 ** 90,000 ** 80,000 **	1850 1851 1852	80,000 tons 90,000 ,,	
------------------------------	---	----------------------	--------------------------	--

As the United States of America purchase extensively, we will record the exports of pig-iron thence, direct from Scotland, during the last seven years, to show the marvellous increase:—

1846	99,235	1859 1851 1852	80 019
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1840

194,212

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	192	Rai	du.	Bars,	&c.		Hoop	a, &co.		Tot	al
1846		12,514	tons.	12,807	tons.		1.686	tons.		27,007	tons
1847		12,635	99	 37,543	98				******	57,373	
1848		50,188		 33,621	**		7,237	11		91,046	
		33,849	99	 57,135	99	******	13,298			104,187	
		29,808		66,338						115,632	**
		78,199		64,301			19,293			161,793	**
1852		74,468	9.9	 72,064	**		22,196	99		168,728	99

18.52 ... 74,463 ... 72,064 ... 22,166 ... 165,728 ...

Of this extraordinary increase during the last year, 1852, New York received from us 132,230 tons; Boston, 24,414 tons; and Philadelphia, 12,024 tons.

The shipments to the East Indies are falling off. The total exports from Great Britain to Calcutta of all sorts of iron hast year only amounted to 14,020 tons, of which 400 were sent from Liverpool.

Halfa-adozen of our opulent firms alone exported 143,425 tons of iron from Liverpool hat year—namely, 1st, 38,160 tons; 2nd, 33,004 tons; 3rd, 22,483 tons; 4th, 19,624 tons; 5th, 14,078 tons; 6th, 13,176 tons; total, 143,425 according to their entries in the Custom-house; and when the South Wales fashway communication, which is fast approaching completion, is perfected, a new and extensive source will be opened to Birkenhead and Liverpool for the shipment of iron.

The quantity of iron ore brought from Furness last year by coasting vessels, through the River Mersey, to Ellesmere Fort and Runcorn, and up the River Dee to Chester, for consumption in Staffordshire and Shropshire, amounted to \$5,000 tons,

TIN PLATES.

TIN PLATES.

Tin plates are manufactured in South Wales and Staffordshire to the extent of about 900,000 boxes annually, almost every article of tin ware being formed from them. Upwards of two-thirds of the total manufacture are now exported from Liverpool, principally to the United States, where they are used considerably, instead of slates, for the roofs of buildings. The trade has been rapidly increasing, and last year, there were \$17,108 boxes of all sorts, including terneplates, shipped from this port. The coastwise imports for the year 1852 are publicly recorded in the Customs Bill of Entry as follows:— Consignees.

Consignees.	No. of boxes.
Order and various	174 617
Pheips, James, and Co	165 741
James Spence	55,532
Brown and Green	43,236
Bailey Brothers and Co	20,706
Clint and Tregoning	20,706
Chillington Co	20,622
Caine and Fallows	8,900
Citit Doubles	7,567
Stitt Brothers	5,422
Coalbrookdale Co.	5,086
W. H. and A. Higgins	1,984
William Park and Co.	1,750
G. and H. Jevons	980
Mann, Poster, and Co	385
Brought coastwise By inland communication	510 KB0
By inland communication	512,528
	120,000
Total	*** ***

Boston 40,084 ,, New Orleans 34,923 , Philadelphia 24,277 ,, Montreal 15,743 ,,	S. America 10,320 " Baltimore 2,300 " Charleston 530 "
Total The following is a statement of the s York, Boston, and Philadelphia during	bipments of tin plates from this port to New
1846 193,409 boxe 1847 137,546 1 1848 297,235	1850

Australia has recently become a large market for tin plates. The total money value of the Liverpool iron trade, including tin plates, may be safely set down as approaching 4,000,000/, last year.—B. P.: Liverpool Times.

GOLD IN ENGLAND.—The Eleanor and Mary, which was freighted at Gold In England.—The Eleanor and Mary, which was freighted at Barnstopia with auriforous govan from the Politimore Mine, has delivered her cargo at the works of Messrs. Rawtins and Watson, at St. Heiens, near Liverpool, and these sentence expect to report as to the yield of gold about the beginning of the week after next. The quantity of gossan under reduction is 70 tons 18 cmt., which was the utmost dead weight the vessel in question could take; 50 tons more are on board the Sar of Brunswick, which sails from Barnstaple immediately, and a vessel has been taken up to corney a further quantity of 100 tons. At the Britannia, which is the adjoining mine, stones of gossan have been found within the last week, in which gold is apparent to the naked eye.

LOCALITIES IN IRELAND WHERE MINES, OR METALLIFEROUS INDICATIONS, HAVE BOOM DISCOVERED .- Con

ARRAMORD IN COUNTIES ACCORDING TO THEIR RESPECTIVE POST TOWNS. Note.—The localities with an asterisk prefixed are situate in igneous districts, or rocks immediately adjacent to them; the semanuely open for the most part in lime-stone. Mines now or formerly worked are printed in talics; sub-denominations of mines occur between trackets. The numbers attached to the localities refer to the Ordance Sheets which contain them. Coal is omitted—the districts including it being marked on Mr. Griffith's latest Geological Map of Ireland.

	KILDARE.	r
CELBRIDGE	Ardelogh, lead 14 and 15 Wheatfield, lead with zine 15 Preagh, lead 3	ľ
EDENDERRY	Franch load with ainc	п
NEWBRIDGE	*Punchersgrange, copper	ŀ
21211 212102		ı
Varannana	KILKENNY.	ŧ
Кырскторикв	Floodhall, lead and silver 27 and 31	ľ
1.9	KING'S COUNTY.	ı
DUNKERRIN	*Vicinity of, copper	1
KIRNITTY	*Vicinity of, copper	ŧ
(4)	LEITRIM	L
DRUHKEERAN	Creevelen Mines elay tecnatione	ī
LURGANBOY	Creevelen Mines, clay-tronstone 17, &c.	1
	* Pollhoy, copper	1
2	*Pollboy, copper 11 Barrackpark, argentiferous lead 7	ı
1 Wigspark Mines	Twigspark, argentiferous lead 7	1
MORILL	*Gortinee, iron+	ı
	LIMERICK.	1
ASKEATON		1
RATHKEALE	Ballysteen, argentiferous lead and silver	
***************************************	Cloghatrida, argentiferous lead	1
943	LONGFORD.	ı
LONGFORD	*Vicinity of, argentiferous lead	н
SCRABBY	·Cleenrah, iron	П
-	LOUTH.	-1
DROGHEDA	*Oldbridge, West of, lead and copper 23 and 24	П
Тоонка	*Salterstown, lead and copper	ił
CS 1	MAYO	- 1
NEWPORT	*Achill Island (South-eastern share) conner as	٠
200	*Clare Island, sulphur ore	2
54	*Achill Island (South-eastern shore), copper 6: *Clare Island, sulphur ore 65, &c *Corrann Mines, copper and sulphur ore 65, 75, &c	•
WESTPORT	*Sheeffry Mines, argentiferous lead 107	:
	MEATH.	'
ARDCATH	MEATH.	
Ативоч	South of lead	8
SLANE	*Cloghan, lead	1
	Dollardstown, copper and lead 20	
12	Painestown, copper and lead	
WALTERSTOWN	Painestown, copper	
	Cusackstown, copper	
	Kentstown, copper	
U. S. Carlotte		•
Barrens 20.00	MONAGHAN.	
BALLYSAY	Corpract, leng 19 and 24	
7 7	*Cornamucklagh, lead 11 *Dernaglug, lead 11	
17 (STATE OF THE STATE OF THE S		
BELLANOBE	*srs, load Derryfeedigen, lead with sine Enockmeren, thick beds of gypsum 30 and 3 Zost of, lead Annaplush, srgentiferous lead, 14 and 1	
CARRICKNACEOM	Knockneeren thick heds of expanse 30 and 2	•
CASTLEBLAYNET	Frant of lead	
MONAGHAN	*Acngalough argentiferous lead . 14 and 1	ž
	*Overickaderry, lead	ä
Clauditant Minn	*Carrickuderry, lead	ï
Clontibret Mines	*Lisglasson, antimony	
V44	*Tassan, lead	
. Maria _ maria _ m	*Tullybuck, antimony	ã
Male	ROSCOMMON.	•
KEADEW	Arigna Mines, clay-ironstone in prolific quantity	
		2
	SLIGO.	
BALLYSADARE		0
81100	*Lugawarry, lead 2	0
Strgo	Giencaroury, copper and lead 6 and	9
Lormore Attnes	. tormore, copper and lead	9
	TIPPERARY.	
CAPPAGHWRITE	. (*Clonmurragha, copper ; 4	5
Hollyford Mines	*Glenough, copper	5
A suggest a salance	*Lackenacreena, copper	5
		15
NEWPORT	1 *Lackamore, ennove	40

	Total collect and read	
C	TIPPERARY.	
CAPPAGHWHITE	*Clonmurragha, copper	45
Hollyford Mines	*Glenough, copper	45
	Luckenstersena, copper	45
	* Kenjanda, copper	45
NEWFORT	*Lackamere, copper	38
Lackamore Mines	* Toorenbrien, copper	38
SILVER MINES	*Ballygown, argentiferous lead	26
	*Cloonanagh, sulphur ore	26
	Cooleen, lead	31
	*Coolruntha, copper	32
	"Garryard, lead and silver	26
	*Gorteenadiha, lead and copper	26
	*Knockanroe, lead with zinc, copper and sulphur ore	26
	*Shallee, lead, silver, and copper	26
	TYBONE.	-
COAL ISLAND	Annagher, clay-ironstone	47
GORTIN	*Munterlony Mountains, antimony	
POMEROY	*Crannonia conner	
	*Cranuogue, copper	45
water to the original	WATERFORD.	100
BUNMARON	*Ballynagigla, copper 24 and	25
The second second	*Baltynasissla, c.pper	25
DATE THEORY OF THE	A mount, copper	20
Knockmahon Mines	*Kilmurrin, copper	25
All series less have	"Anocamanon, conper, argentiferous lead with zinc, i	25
The second secon	and cobalt	-
Annual rate for any	Templeyerick, copper 24 and	25
THE WOOL STREET IN	*Seafield, copper	24
CARRICK-ON-SUIR	*Kulerguile, iron	7
CLONMEL	*Knockatrellane, copper	5
DUNGARVAN	- Irumstig, iron	35
STRADBALLY	*Killelton, copper	32
and the second	*Kilminnin, copper	24
Vanance		

A D. Seek Seek Section 1.	WEAFORD.
CARRICK	*Barrystown, lead
ENNISCORTRY	*Aughathlappa, argentiferous lead
and the latter had been been as a second	*Caim, argentiferous lead with zine, copper and sul- !
	phur ore
WEXFORD	*Korloge conner
Transition in the state of the	*Kerloge, copper
Substitute to the first own	WICKLOW.
ARKLOW	* Ballinagore, copper
	- Baseycoog, Copper
	*Goldmines River, particles of gold and tin
	"Moneyteige, copper and particles of gold
BALLINALEA	*Ashford, copper
and the same of the same of	*Ballymacahara, copper
BALTINGLASS	*Boleylug, lead
BRAY	*Bray Head, copper
Enniskerry	*Bray Head, copper *Douce Mountain, lead and copper
	*Powerscourt, lead and copper
HOLLTWOOD	*Glen of, lead
KILTEGAN	*Aghavannagh Mountain, lead
RATEDAUM	*Ballinagappoge, particles of gold
	* Ballycreen, particles of gold
Committee of the commit	* Ballygahan, copper and sulphur ore
almost and will to dismit	*Ballymoneen, copper
	Ballymurtagh, copper and sulphur ore
A STATE OF THE REAL PROPERTY.	*Brockagh, lead
Total Control of the	*Connary, copper, lead with zinc, sulphur ore, anti-
haden when	mony, arsenic, and auriferous silver
	*Cronebase, copper with zinc and sulphur ore *Ballingfunshoos, lend
	- DAMERRATANA AGOR. IPAG

YOUGHAL

THE ELECTRIC CLOCK.—Mr. Futvoye, of Regent-street, having at length succeeded in obtaining the sanction of the Commissioners of the Woods and Forests for the crection of this clock, has apiritedly placed it at the corner of Beak-street, where it is not only an object of general attraction, but of great public utility. It was to the perfecting of this clock that Mr. Bain devoted his genius and labour for so many years.

STAMP DUTIES ON MARINE INSURANCE.—A parliamentary return showed that in 1842 the amount of revenue derived from stamp duties on marine insurances was 193,7881. 12s. The largest sum in the last 22 years was in last year, when it reached 3,608,004,

THE LONDON (WATFORD) SPRING WATER COMPANY.

At a meeting of shareholders, held at the London Tavern yesterday,—as the same accounts; in the chair,—Mr. Rankin (the secretary) read the notice convening the accting, and the following report and statement of accounts:—

THE LONDON (WATPORD) SPRING WATER COMPANY.

At a meeting of shareholders, held althe London Tavern yesterday,—Sir Boszer Pauce, Suria, in the chair,—W. R. Saria (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting of shareholders, held althe London Tavern, Bulley and the state of the company of the compa

Financial Statement from Session, 1852, to May, 1853.

Deposits on 12,388 shares, at 278, 6d. per share ... £17,033 10 0

Amount returned from the Court of Chancery ... 16,103 15 0=£33,137 5 0

Amount lodged with the Accountant-General, as required by the Standing Orders of Parliament ... £16,103 15 0

Expenses for advertising, printing, stationery, salaries, rent, surveys, depositing and preparing plans, evidence, &c.

Parliamentary expenses, including solicitors' and parliamentary agents' charges ... 204 14 11

Contingencies, say. 10,200 2 0=£33,137 5 0

Mr. T. Lap proposed, and Mr. J. Workell, seconded, the following resolution: ...

Contingencies, say 204 14 11

Balance, equal to a return of 16s. 6d. per share 10,220 2 0=£33,137 5 0

Mr. T. Ladd proposed, and Mr. J. Wornell seconded, the following resolution:—

"That this meeting cordially agrees in the sentiments expressed in the report of the directors, and hereby adopts both the report and the financial statement now read."

Mr. H. T. Hors said the breaking up of the company was to be attributed to the course pursued by Parliament, which had permitted other water companies to bring in bills, whilst theirs was rejected.

Mr. Dakin was certain the shareholders would feel satisfied with the manner the affairs had been conducted. Notwithstanding the immense work that had been performed, 16s. 6d. per share would be returned out of 27s. 6d. He could not understand how a Government professing free-trade principles could put an end to such a company; but he still hoped some other means would be adopted to carry it out.

Mr. Peren Whirz considered any further appeal to Parliament would be useless; he should, therefore, move the following resolution:—

"That after the declaration of Lord Palmerston, on behalf of the Government of the day, on the moving of the second reading of the bill, it would be useless to propose another appeal to Parliament for some time to come, and that consequently this company be, and is hereby declared to be dissolved."

Mr. A. J. Hall seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. Wornell proposed, and Mr. G. Furness seconded, a resolution—"That, from the great necessity existing in the metropolis for the establishment of a new company, to afford a supply of pure, wholesome, and cheap water, the directors of the company now dissolved be requested to appoint a committee of their number to take measures from time to time to carry out the object."—The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Charman considered the company had been extremely ill-used; great good

unanimously.

The Chairman considered the company had been extremely ill-used; great good would have occurred to the public, which was stopped by Parliament.

A vote of thanks was passed to the directors for the able and satisfactory manner in which they had discharged their duties, and after the usual compliment to the chairman, the meeting separated.

DHENIX CONSOLS MINE.—At a SPECIAL GENERAL G of the Phonix Consols adventurers, convened by circular, a tol, Calstock, 1st of June, 1833, for the purpose of considering; adventurers present representing 2122 shares;

Mr. WM. CHANNING in the chair,

Mr. WM. CHANNING in the chair,

It was unanimously resolved to the chair,

That the charge made for clearing the adit level is, after full investigation, proved to be most extravagant, and the setting of the same devoid of judgment on the part of the captain, whereby the company's money has been wilfully squandered; and this meeting cannot but express its unqualified disapprobation of the agent's conduct.

That this meeting fully conseur in the step taken by the company's committee, in the suspension of Capt. John Tree for neglect of duty; and the shareholders present consider it right and proper to discharge the said John Tree from their service, for his repeated delinquency.

That Capt. John Thee be, and is hereby, discharged from the employment of the Phenix Consols Mining Company, such discharge to date from 31st May, 1853.

That the new suit of clothes belonging to the company, and taken from the mine by Capt. Tree, be returned uninqueed, or the price of the same be deducted from his salary due.

That the new accuracy during the meeting was taken in reference to the six candidates for the new agency;—viz., James Rodda, James Rule, Thomas Holman, Jas. Tapson, Hugh Kent, and Charles Bedinner,—the matter was put to the vote, when James Rodda was elected by a majority of 23.

That James Rodda be, and is hereby, appointed the company's underground agent, at a salary of Six Guineas per month, to employ the whole of his time at the mino,—at a solid commencing from this day.

WM. CHANNING, Chairman.

That the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Channing for his courteous and able conduct in the chair.

RITANNIA GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—
the QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders, held at the off,
Barge-yard Chambers, Bucklersburg, on Wednesday, the 8th of June,
JOSEPH CARY, Esq., in the chair,

It was unanimously resolved:—
That the reports now read be received and adopted.
That the financial statement and abstract of accounts now on the table be approved, and a copy thereof transmitted to each registered shareholder.
That the present committee be requested to retain office:—viz., Joseph Cary, Esq. chairman); Rev. Josiah Bartlett; Charles Clark, Esq.; Maurice Evans, Esq.; and

That Mr. Bisdee, the present state of the shareholders be presented to Mr. Cary for the able That the cordial thanks of the shareholders be presented to Mr. Cary for the able manner is which he has presided over the business of this meeting; and to the directors generally for the seal with which they have, without any fee, watched over the interest of the company up to the present time.

ROBT. J. BISDEE, Sec. and Purser.

to the company up to the present time.

ROBT. J. BISDEE, Sec. and Purser.

Barge-yard Chambers, Bucklersbury, June 8, 1853.

ENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the paid-up capital of this company will be PAID to the proprietors at the company's offices on and after the 20th inst., between the hours of Ten and Three o'clock. 2, Burgh Quay, Dublin, June 6, 1853.

REAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES.—Notice is hereby given to all subscribers to these mines, that CERTIFICATES will be EXCHANGED for BANKERS' RECEIPTS, on presentation of same at the offices of the company, 17, Gracechurch-street, on and after the 20th inst.

By order of the Committee, Dated June 8, 1853.

MIZEN HEAD COPPER MINING COMPANY, COUNTY OF IZEN HEAD COPPER MINING CUMPASA, CORK, IRELAND.—The Committee of Management have the pleasure to rim the shareholders that a satisfactory REPORT has been RECEIVED from the utation of their body recently appointed to inspect and report upon the present ition and prospects of the mine, accompanied by an equally satisfactory report from eminent mining authority. Copies of the reports may be obtained at the company's cea, or will be forwarded to the proprietors, upon application by letter, or other-action, or will be forwarded to the proprietors, upon application by letter, or other-action, or will be forwarded to the proprietors, upon application by letter, or other-action of the proprietors, upon application by letter, or other-action of the proprietors, upon application by letter, or other-action of the proprietors, upon application by letter, or other-action of the proprietors, upon application by letter, or other-action of the proprietors, upon application by letters, and the proprietors are actions of the proprietors.

JAS. CHAS. CHAS. LONG, Secretary. offices, 63, Cornhill, June 8, 1853.

RUNDELL COPPER MINES, NEAR ASHBURTON, DEVON.

—A NOTICE of the ORIGIN, POSITION, and PROSPECTS of this mining perty, by J. WHITTON ARVENELL, Esq., will SHORTLY be PUBLISHED, and then be obtained at Mr. Effingham Wilson's, bookseller, Royal Exchange-build, London; or ordered through any bookseller.

T. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the TWENTY-SECOND HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND, being TWO POUNDS per share, free of income-tax, on the shares of this company, will be PAY-ABLE at this office on Friday, the 10th inst., and every succeeding day, between the hours of Ten and Four. Forms for claiming the dividend may be obtained at the company's office, and must be left three clear days for examination previous to payment. 8, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury, June 4, 1853.

JOHN HOCKIN,

COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the directors have made a CALL on the shareholders of ONE POUND per share, payable at the bankers of the company, Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., on or before the 36th day of June next. And it is particularly requested that the certificates of shares, together with the bankers' receipt, be left at the office of the company. 2. New Broad-street, three clear days, that the payment of the call may be inscribed thereon.

By order of the Directors,
London, May 13, 1853.

By order of the Directors,

FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this company, pursuant to the Charter, will be HELD at the Museum at Carisrube, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, on Thursday, the 30th of Juae inst., at Twelve O'clock.

By order,

EDWARD TAPLIN,

IBERTY MINING COMPANY.—The shareholders are informed that the REPORTS from the RESIDENT DIRECTOR at the company's Gold times can be SEEN by them at the office, 62, Moorgate-street, where a quantity of waverage SPECIMENS of the OBE from the mines are also OPEN to their inspection, 62, Moorgate-street, June 3, 1853.

By order, H. H. BOOD, 841

The Practice of Iron and Brass Founding.—Although numerous works have, within the course of the present century, issued from the press descriptive of the various manipulations of metals in their multitudinus applications to the useful arts, it is difficult to find a volume set exclusively apart for information in any one particular branch of metalliferous engineering science. Such a volume is, however, now before us, designated as the Practical Brass and Iron Founders' Guide, by Mr. James Larkin, a gentleman well fitted for the compilation of such a work, having been engaged for 34 years in the manufactory of Mesers. Sandford and Varreles, one of the largest in Paris; afterwards for 11 years in the works at Woolwich Dockyard, and now conductor of those of Mesers. Renney and Co., Philadelphia. It may, therefore, be readily conceived, as is indeed the fact, that the little volume under notice, extending over rather more than 200 pages, abounds in really practical information, derived from the experience of many years, and founded on truly scientific principles. The work commences with a well-defined description of the properties of metals, then proceeds to that of the composition of metallic alloys, with some valuable tables, constructed from experimental results, as to the chemical and physical properties of the atomic alloys of copper and zine and copper and tin. We have then some useful information on easting in brass, copper, and other metals; the best methods to be employed in the reduction of copper, tin, grain and block tin, zinc, lead, and antimony; bronze for cannon, statues, &c.; bell metal, and the various alloys of copper-tin, lead, and zinc. A variety of useful information follows in taking casts in numerous other substances than metals, such as bread, plaster, wax, tinfoli, give, rice, sulphur, &c., and the best mode by which impressions may be taken of insects, small birds, leaves, flowers, frogs, fish, &c. There are also recipes for coating objects with various metals, for composing a variety of w THE PRACTICE OF IRON AND BRASS FOUNDING .- Although numerous

Bullion in the Bank of England.—By a parliamentary return, it appears that on the 16th of April the buillion in the Bank was 19.037,0001. The monthly issue of notes in circulation in England, Sotland, and Ireland, in the four weeks ending the 16th April, was 40,096,3351.

on the 16th April, was 40,006,9351.

On the Distribution of Gold.—As considerable interest is felt at the present time concerning the diffusion of gold over the earth's surface, it may be interesting to your readers to be informed of the results of an investigation of that subject, which is now being carried on at the Government School of Mines. So far as that investigation has extended, I may state that a sensible and visible amount of gold has been extracted from every variety of British and foreign lead, as well as every specimen of litharge, minium, white lead, and acctate of lead, which have been examined. It has also been extracted in very sensible proportion from commercial bismath. Between 30 and 40 determinations have already been made, the details of every one of which will be shortly published. I have great pleasure in acknowledging the services of my assistant, Mr. E. Smith, to whom the investigation has been entrusted. The examination is now being extended to a great variety of native minerals.—John Frency: Philosophical Magazine.

Transfer in Acknowledgement of the properties of the control of the properties of the

minerals.—John Pract: Philosophical Magazine.

Traffic in Australian Gold.—Mr. Pegler, a goldsmith of South-ampton, has received a consignment of Australian gold. It was purchased at Melbourne for 31. 12s. 3d. per oz. a short time before the Sorah Sonds stemmer left. Port Philip. The expense of conveyance to Southampton has been exactly 2s. per oz.—viz., 41% d. per oz. for freightage, 1s. 3d. per oz. insurance, and the box in which it was sent home and the abip charges cost 1% d. an owner more. The value of the gold in Southampton is as near as possible 4t. an owner. In transaction has, therefore, tarned out a profitable one, realising, as it does, 5s. 3d. an owner. Before the Sorah Sands, however, left Fort Philip, gold rose to 3t. 17s. an owner in Melbourne; and it is very evident, therefore, that if that price is sustained gold-buying in Australia cannot be a remunerative employment. A box sufficient to hold 50 ors. of gold-dust, and which is necessary for the safe transmission of the precious metal to England, costs in Melbourne 6s.

in Melbourne 6s.

Hollowat's Pills.—As unfrecedented Cure of Dropsy by this inferimental Memodre.—Extract of a letter from Mr. G. Briggs, druggist, Goole, dated Feb. 15, 1851:—To Professor Holloway.—Siz: I have pleasure in informing you of a most surprising cure of dropsy, effected by your valuable pills. Capt. Jackson was afflicted with dropsy for upwards of 18 months, to such an extent that it caused his body and limbs to be nuch swollen, and water coosed out as it were from the skin, and not withstanding the various remedies tried and the different medical men consulted, all was of no avail, until he commenced using your pills, by which alone he has been perfectly cured. Sold by all druggists, and at Prof. Holloway's establishment, 34s, Strand, London.

OTICE.—TO MERCHANTS, MINERS, and all OTHERS interested in the PRODUCTION of GOLD OR SILVEIR, either in Anstralia,
California, North and South America, Great Britain, or any other part of the world.
—I beg to announce, that I am at all times a PURCHASE Be of GOLD, in gossan,
quarts, or other matrix, which contains 5 per cent. of gold or upwards; and of
SILVER, no matter in what matrix, which yields 15 per cent. of silver or upwards.
My operation is exclusive, as my process avoids altogether the expesse of crashing
and other preparation, and, consequently, it is of vast importance to all mining unbertakings, but more narticularly to those who have to pay exorbitantly for laboge. and other preparation, and, consequently, it is no have to pay exorbitantly for lertakings, but more particularly to those who have to pay exorbitantly for lertakings, but more particularly for leadenhall-street, Lon

COBALT AND NICKEL.—ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

VICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BURMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BARKER bees to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF GOBALT. WHER, &c. REPINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER.—IN INGOTS, SHEET NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

OSH, WILSON, AND BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
MANUFACTURERS of BAR-LRON, RAILWAY BARS, FORGE and ENGINE
WORK, CAST-IRON GOODS, and STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and
WATER PIPES. OFFICE, -7, SISE LANE, LONDON.

MESSRS. DISTIN AND CHAFE, ENGINEERS, DEVONPORT, MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPING, DRAWING, STAMPING, and other CONDENSING STEAM-ENGINES, CHILLAN MILLS, STAMPING, CRUSHING, and every other description of MACHINERY. Gold companies supplied with machinery and mining tools to any extent; and competent engineers engaged to every and work machinery in Australia and California.

INING OFFICES, 7, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET,
LONDON,—WILLIAM HUNSLEY FOX OFFERS HIS SERVICES to
parties interested in MINES, HOME or FOREIGN. The present depressed state of
the English market (arising from extraneous circumstaneos) presents an unprecedented opportunity for profitable investment. In the limits of an advertisement it
is impossible to give an adequate list of the most promising stocks, but the following
may be enumerated:—Wheal Golden (£3½), Wheal Russell (£4½), East Wh. Russell
(£10), Hewas United (£1), Beacon Tin and Clay (15s.), Port Phinj (£½, presn.), and
Worthings (10s.) per share. Every information given, and lists of prices furnished
on application.

MINING OFFICE, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE ST., LONDON.—Mesars. POWELL AND COOKE OFFER THEIR SERVICES for the PURCHASE and SALE of MINING PROPERTY; and have also for SALE SHARES in a number of PROGRESSIVE MINES, of more than ordinary promise, the most recent reports, together with samples of their produce, can be seen at their office. Messrs. Powell and Cooke will at all times TRANSACT BUSINESS for principals at close market prices. Well selected Dividend and Progressive Mines pay from 15 to 40 per cent. per annum. The present depressed state of the Mining Market offers to capitalists an eligible opportunity for profitable investment in British Mines, particularly in lead mines. Bankers—Commercial Bank, Lothbury.

For SALE, a limited number of COMBMARTIN CONSOLS SHARES.

MINING OFFICES, No. 1, THREE KING COURT, LOMBARD STREET.—Mr. JOHN BEALL wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he has SUCCEEDED to the above OFFICES, tately occupied by Mr. James Truscott, where he purposes conducting the business of several valuable mines. Good information derived from a lengthened experience is always at his command. April 21, 1853. April 21, 1853.

MESSRS. HENWOOD AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SURVEYORS, LEEDS, OFFER THEIR SERVICES to parties embarking in MINING, and are prepared to give advice on all the leading speculations of the day. Mr. HENWOOD is NOW in CORNWALL; any communications sent to the office will be forwarded to him. Reports furnished on the usual terms.

R. TYACK, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, MINE BROKER, BUYER in Dolcoath, North Boskear, West Seton, Wheal Seton, Condurror treasury, West Frances, Wheal Tryphena, Wheal Jane, and other mines tive character. Mines inspected by the most experienced agents.

OHN LITTLE, MINING SHARE DEALER AN COMMISSION AGENT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

Mines inspected and reports furnished by experienced Agents.

MR. PHILLIPPS, AUCTIONEER, SCRIVENER, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, GENERAL AGENT, &c., CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, Mines inspected by well-known and most experienced agents.

TWO good MINE SETTS FOR SALE in the best locality for mining in Cornwall-

AMES HOLLOW, MINE SHAREBROKER, MINE AND COMMISSION AGENT, &c., UNY LELANT, HAYLE, CORNWALL, Seing resident in the mining district, J. Hollow is, from his local knowledge of the lines, in a good position to advise capitalists and others as to safe investments.

INING OFFICES, PENZANCE.—Mr. T. W. SOADY, MINING SHAREBROKER, PENZANCE, CORNWALL, having a practical local knowledge of Cornish mines, is at all times in a position to ADVISE CAPITALISTS on MINING SHARES, as to what is exceptionable, and otherwise; also, when gey should buy and sell.—Unexceptionable references given, if necessary.

ORTH AND SOUTH WALES QUARRY AND MINE AGENCY OFFICE, for the SALE and PURCHASE of PROPERTY of this of anager, Mr. WILLIAM PARRY, Eldon Cottage, Carnarvon. Parties over property for sale, or others desiring of purchasing such, are request the manager, as above. Quarry and mine property surveyed, valued, and re-

R. E. S. BOYNS, AUCTIONEER, MINING, AND SI BROKER, GENERAL AGENT, &c., PENZANCE, CORNWALL, Mines inspected, and every information furnished.

R. RICHARD HAWKE, MINE SHARE BROKER

R. GEORGE EDWARD FENTON, MINING SHARE BROKES.

No. 5, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

R. J. N. E D W A R D S, MINING AGENT 3, NAGS HEAD COURT, GRACECHURCH STREET. MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING SHARE DEALER 11, SCARBOROUGH STREET, GOODMAN'S FIELDS, LONDON,

CROKER BROTHERS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS

M INING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREADapportunity of PURCH.

LONDON, beg to call attention. INING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, begt to call attention to the very favourable
opportunity of PURCHASING in a fe DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, which will
pay from 15 to 25 per cent. upon present purchase; also in others approaching that
state, and upon which a great rise is anticipated, particulars of which may be obtained, either personally or by letter. T. Fuller and Co. being in daily communication with agents of high and scientific, and practical experience, have the means of
obtaining the most correct information of the principal MINE's in Devon, Cornwall,
and Wales; and have specially FOR SALE the following SHARES:—
DIVIDEND MINES,
Merlyn
Merlyn
West Caradon

Merllyn East Wheal Rose

Alfred Consols Bedford United 'arn Brea ondurrow evon Great Consols ionamena

East Wheal Russell Spearne Consols Treviskey and Barrier Trumpet Consols Peogazestve Minist, Devon United East Wheal Russell Great Wheal Alfred Huggeton Down Consol N. Britain Burra Burra North Wheal Trelawny Gold Mines. Colonial Gold hyprase Consola Fraddock Moor

Golden Mountain
Lake Bathurst
Nouveau Monde
N. British Australasian

South Carn Brea Tavy Consols Wheal Arthur Wheal Mary Ann Wheal Crebor Wheal Trefusis Quartz Rock urtz Rock | ment ottish Austral, Invest

West Caradon West Providence Wheal Reeth Wheal Trelawny Wheal Lovel Wheal Baseet

Ave Maria
Ave Maria
Nouvean Monde
British Australian
Carsons Creek
T. Fuller and Co. have several PLOTS of FREEHOLD LAND FOR SALE, situate at Bathurst and Melbourne, suitable either for the extraction of the presions market

MESSRS, TREDINNICK AND CO., AUCTIONEERS, STOCK and SHAREBROKERS, and DEALERS in MINING and OTHER PROPERTY, 6, HAYMARKET, and 12, ST. MICHAEL'S-ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON; and Mr. JOSEPH TREDINNICK, Stock and Sharebroker, Mine Imspector and Machinist, HAYLE, CORNWALL—Mines pay from 125c to 15 per cent. per annum; and Messrs. TREDINNICK and CO. are at all times in a position to RYM and SELL in all DIVIDEND and promising MINES.

The Weekly List of Prices, and Circular of Mining Information, to be had upon application, of Messrs. Tredinnick.

MPORTANT TO PROPRIETORS OF MINING PROPERTY.

STEAM-ENGINES, adapted for EXPERIMENTAL MINING, may be RENTED of FURCHASED, of 10, 12, 20-horse power, and upwards. The engines are strong, simple, and being mounted on wheels, may be removed at pleasure, and set to work without delay of fixing brickwork or chimney. Several may be seen at work, and ready for delivery.—Apply to Messrs, Medwin and Hall, engineers, 92, Blackfreyroad, London.

TO MINING AND OTHER COMPANIES.—Mesars. CHAMBERS and SONS, 55, COLEMAN STREET, BANK, beg to inform directors and secretaries of companies that they are prepared to execute orders for PROSPECTURES, LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT, SCRP, and every description of PRINTING, STATIONERY, &c., at the shortest possible notice, and at exceedingly moderate terms, Designs and estimates furnished free of expense.

ORD CHANCELLOR, Vice-Chancellor WOOD.—Friday, the 27th day of May, in the 16th year of the reign of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, 1833.

—In the Matter of the Joint-Stock Companies Whiteling-up Acts, 1848 and 1849, and of the Allt-y-Crib Mine Company.—Extract:—This Court doth order that the add ALLT-Y-CRIB MINE COMPANY be ABSOLUTELY DISSOLVED and WOUND UP, under the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies Winding-up Acts, 1848 and

SHARPE, FIELD, and JACKSON, 41, Bedford-row, for Lacy, Rigge, and Roscoc, Liverpool, solicitors for the petitioners.

ASTER'S OFFICE, SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, Tuesday,
June 7, 1853.—In the MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES' WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 and 1849, and of the ALLT-Y-CRIB MINE COMPANY.—I,
Richard Richards, Eq., the Master of the High Court of Chancery charged with the
winding-up of this company, hereby give notice, that I shall, at my chambers in
Southampton-buildings, Chancery lane, London, on the 18th day of June, 1853, at
Twelve of the clock at noon, or at such other adjourned time or place as I may then
or afterwards fix, APPOINT an OFFICIAL MANAGERs of OFFICIAL MANAGERs
of this company; and I give notice, that all parties interested are entitled to attend is fix, APPOINT an OPPICIAL MAXAGED AS the entitled to attempt and I give notice, that all parties interested are entitled to attempt and place, and to offer proposals or objections to any such appointment R. RICHARDS

SHARPE, FIELD, and JACKSON, 41, Bedford-row, for Lace, Rigge, and Roscoe, Liverpool, solicitors for the petitioners.

ASTER'S OFFICE, SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, Tuesday, June 7, 1833.—In the MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES' WIND-Notice is hereby given, that all parties claiming to be CREDITORS of this company are to come in and PROVE their DEBT'S before Richard Riebards, Esq., the Master of the High Court of Chancery charged with the winding-up of the said company, at his chamber in Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane; and until they shall so come in they will be precluded from commencing or prosecuting any proceeding for the Receivery of their debts.

SHARPE, FIELD, and JACKSON, 41, Bedford-row, for Lace Rigge, and Roscoe, Liverpool, solicitors for the petitioners.

VALUABLE AND IMPORTANT IRON-WORKS, AT TOLL END, TIPTON, STAFFORDSHIRE.

VALUABLE AND IMPORTANT IRON-WORKS, AT TOLL END, TIPTON, STAFFORDSHIRE.

PESSRS. CHESSHIRE and GIBSON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Bayal Hotel, Dudley, on Tuesday, the 5th day of July next, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, subject to certain conditions then and there to be produced, all those extensive and substantially creeted IRON-WORKS, called "The Toll End, in the parish of Tipton, in the county of Stafford.

They comprise one blast furnace, with inclined plane, very capacious cupols, all furnace, three large and complete foundries, with live large cranes thereto; turning and boring mill, four clerks' offices, a 60-horse power condensing steam-capine for the furnace, a 20-horse power of considerable sum of more power steam-engine for the boring mill, and a very powerful crane on the bank of the canal.

These works are most conveniently situated, being bounded on three sides by the Birmingham Canal and branches therefrom, and a considerable sum of money has been recently expended upon them to adapt them to the modern improvements in the trade. The whole are let to a highly-respectable tenant on lesse, for the term of 21 years from Christmas, 1851, determinable by the lesses at the expiration of the first seven or fourteen years of the said term, at the yearly rent of 2500, and now in the occupation of the Toll End Foundry Company.

The land on which the greater portion of the buildings stand is freehold, and the remainder is leasehold, and will be demised to the purchaser for a term of 38 years from the 8th day of September next, subject to an annual ground rent of E—, and to the same covenants, exceptions, and agreements, as are contained in the lesse to the vendors, so far as the same are applicable, a copy of which may be inspected at the offices of Messrs. Rawkins and Rowley.

The mines and minerals under the property do not belong to the vendors, and will therefore be expected out of the sale to the purchaser who shall take the property, subject to the rights of the owners of such mines and minerals to

PLYMPTON ST. MARY.

PLYMPTON ST. MARY.

VALUABLE ESTATE (WITH MINERAL RIGHTS) FOR SALE.

—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTEACT, a FREEHOLD ESTATE, called HOUNDALL and PEAKS, containing 57 a. 2a. 31 r. statute measure, or thereabouts, situate near Goodsamor, in the parish of Plympton 8t. Mary, DEVON, and now in the occupation of Mr. Benjamin Corber, as yearly tenant. The ancient workings for minerals in this property afford strong indications of the existence of much undereloped mineral wealth; and the attention of mining capitalists is, therefore, invited to it, as presenting either a profitable investment, or source of speculation. The well-established mines of Boille Itil and Wheal Slidney are in the neighbourhood of the estate, and a large portion of the district in which it is situated is now extensively worked by prosperus maining companies. This property lies about seven miles from Plymouth, and about one mile from the Cornwood Station of the South Devon Railway, affording every means of facility for communicating with the market towns of Plymouth and Devonport.—A map of the estate may be seen, and further information obtained, at the offices of Mesers. Boger and Bewes, solicitors, Manor Office, Stopy house.—Dated May 28, 1853.

A BERLLEFENNY SLATE AND SLAB QUARRIES, NEAR MACHYNLETH, NORTH WALES.—TO BE SOLD, by PRIVATE CONTROL OF TRACT, these well-known valuable PREEHOLD QUARRIES, which have hithert been worked by a private gentleman (the proprietor), employing on an average about 150 men. The operations, both in slates and slabs, are steadily progressing, and may be very considerably extended, and an Act of Parliament was passed during the lassisation for a tramway to facilitate the large and increasing shipments. The sale during the last year amounted to upwards of 9000.

The books, showing the disbursements, nett profits, &c., may be inspected by fact ties in a position to purchase, and the further information obtained from Mr. bavid Jones, Penralli-street, Machynlith; or Messrs, Delmar and Wynne, 46, Lincolni Inn-fields, London. NEAR

Inn-fields, London.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, GROSMONT IRONSTONE MINES and WHINSTONE DYKE, NEAR WHITEY IN YORKSHIRE.—TO BE SOLD, the remaining LEASEHOLD TERM ESTATE and INTEREST of the WHITBY STONE COMPANY of and in the IRONSTONE BANDS or
BEDS under the estates of Mr. Thomas Henry Hay (containing 102 acres, or theirabout), and Messrs. Bird (containing 09 acres, or thereabout), situate at and near
forosmont, and on the Whitip Branch of the York- and North Midland Railway, by
means of which the produce of the ironstone mines may be readily conveyed to Whitby
for shipment to the ironworks of the North, ow to the interior for consumption at the
various ironworks in the south of Yorkshire, and in Derbyshire and Staffordshire.
The purchasers will be required to take, at a valuation, the PLANT of the company,
which includes a STEAM-ENGINE, RAILWAYS, SHAPTS, &c., their stock of
BAILWAY WAGONS, and their interest in EIGHTEEN WORKMEN'S COTTAGES
at Grosmont. Also, a FREEHOLD PROPERTY, containing 10 acres of woodland,
about a mile from tirosmont, through which the Whinstone Byke passes, and communicating with the railway; the Whinstone is now worked, and in lease for a short
term of years.—Further particulars near be known on application to Mr. John Waddincton, of Whitby, the unanager of the company; or at the offices of Messrs. Bether
and Brewster, and Messrs. Walker and Hunter, solicitors, Whitby.

Whitby, June 1, 1853.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, AND ENTERED UPON IMMEDIATELY, an extensive COAL-FIELD, situate at New Park, two miles from Wakefield, containing about 450 acres of the well-known bed of coal called the HAIGH MOOR BED, and about 260 acres of the GAWTHORPE BED. The colliery possesses great facility of access, by means of a private railway with the Lancashire and Vorsaire Railway, and the Aire and Calder Navigation at Wakefield.—For rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. Hayward, Headingley, near Leeds; Mr. Walker, mining engineer, Lake Lock, Wakefield; or at the offices of Messrs. Scholny, Maroden, 1988.

ANTWERP AND ROTTERDAM RAILWAY COMPANY.—
CALL OF ONE POUND PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above company, held at their offices at Brussels on the 12th day of May Inst, a CALL of ONE POUND per share was made, which will be PAYABLE on the 5th day of July next at either of the undermentioned bankers:—viz., Messrs. Masterman, Peters, and Co., London; Messrs. Matthian and Son, Brussels; Messrs. Masterman, Peters, and Co., London; Messrs. Matthian and Son, Brussels; Messrs. Matthian and Son, Botterdam; M. L. Martineau, Is, Rue de Provence, Paris. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be charged on all arrears of call.

all arrears of call.

A report, of the recent visit of inspection of the English directors to the above line
of railway (the works of which are now being actively proceeded with) may be had
on application at the offices of the company, 16, Cannon-street, London.

By order of the Board,
BY ON, Solicitors to the Company,
June 1, 1853.

RIXON AND SON, Solicitors to the Company,
11, King William-street, London.

DATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it free all initiations, and enarces the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Futent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Tuckingmill, Corgwall.

CAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PEN-HALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Boyal Arsenal at Woodwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe. Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times FREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLITING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, under warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsew 175

HUBE'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES AND LOCKS.—CHUBE and SON have now on SALE, at their warehouses, an assortment of their FRE-PROOF SAFES. These safes, undoubtedly the most secure from force, fraud, and fire, are sold at moderate prices. CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the recent improvements, CASH BOXES, and DEED BOXES, of all sizes, may be inspected. IRON DOORS and FRAMES for strong rooms. Complete lists, with prices, will be sent application.—Chubb and Son, 57, St. Faal's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Horseley-fields, Wolverhamptop

MR. G. P. MUNTZ'S (Jun.) PATENT SOLID BRASS TUBES, 11½d. per lb., delivered in any part of the United Kingdom.—In introducing these tubes to the notice of engineers and the public, the palenter espectfully direct their attention to some of the advantages which they possess over those previously in

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BB and FIEE-aud, and mprove-IRON sent on d-street

ALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED

J IRON (superior process.)—WORKS at the REGENT'S CANAL BASIN,
COMMERCIAL ROAD, LIMEHOUSE, LONDON.—J. SKAIFE supplies this metal
in every form—vis., SHEETS, PLAIN and CORRUGATED, of all sizes and gauges;
WIRE of every gauge, and WIRE NETTING of all descriptions; GUTTERING;
RAIN-WATEK, SCHEWED GAS and WATEL-PIPES; HOOPING, CASTINGS,
FURNACE-PANS, BATHS, BUCKETS, &c., wholesais, retail, and for export. Every
description of SHIPS' IRONWORK GALVANIZED; DECK SPIRES, NAILS, &c.,
always KEPT READY GALVANIZED. Estimates and drawings given for roofs and
buildings fixed complete.

J. SKAIFE is also AGENT for MOREWOOD AND ROGERS'S PATENT GAVANIZED TINNED IRON, both flat and corrugated; also, for MOREWOOD AND
ROGERS'S PATENT GALVANIZED TINNED IRON TILES, for exportation, and
PLUMBIC ZINC. PORTABLE EMIGRANTS' HOUSES and substantial stores supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the trade.

T MPROVED STEAM HAMMERS.—Mr. ISHAM BAGGS is

MPROVED STEAM HAMMERS.—Mr. ISHAM BAGGS is now prepared to SUPPLY ironmasters, engineers, manufacturers, and miners, with STEAM HAMMERS and STAMPS of the most LMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, for forging and hammering iron and other metals, driving piles, and stamping and crushing gold quarts, metallic ores, and minerals of every description. By the introduction of a principle recently patented by himself, in conjunction with Mr. Frederick Bramwell, C.E., no less than FIFTY PER CRNT. of the STEAM now used is SAVED, while the blow struck is very much harder than in the engines now in use.

The NEW STEAM-STAMPS, for crushing ores, have been adopted by many the leading companies, and they are now at work in various parts of North and South America, Australia, and England. They are eminently adapted for spalling, as well as crushing to fine powder, and they effect an enormous saving in supersecting manual labour. A four-horse steam-stamp complete, with all the latest improvements, £140 (royalty included), for cash; a twenty-horse engine ditto, £650, and other sizes at proportionate rates. Contracts to any extent undertaken.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Isham Baggs. Mining Journal office, No. 26, Fleet-street, London.

XTRACTION OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM THEIR ORES.

ALL The NEW RAPID AMALGAMATOR (BAGGS'S PATENT) requires ONLY
HALF the usual amount of MERCURY, and effects an enormous SAVING of TIME
in the process of AMALGAMATION. The NEW MERCURIAL SEPARTOR, secured under the same patent, effects a complete separation of the mercury from the
refine quarte, after the process of amalgamation is complete, in the space of a FEW
SECONDS, instead of requiring, as at present, a tedious operation of some
PNO
HOURS.

SECONDS, instead of requiring, as at present, a tedious operation of some TWO HOURS.

In these machines, improved mechanical arrangements are aided by the most powerful chemical affinity, and from the principles introduced, it is next to impossible for a particle of gold to escape. The three following companies have already adopted these important improvements:—The Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company, the Alliance Californian Gold Mining Company, and the Anglo-Australian Gold Mining Company.

ompany.

For terms of license, and other particulars, apply to Mr. Isham Baggs, Mining ournal office, 26, Fleet-street.

The NEW STEAM STAMPS, FOR CRUSHING GOLD QUARTZ AND METALLIC ORES—(BAGGS'S PATENT).

These powerful MACHINES are now TO BE HAD at a SHORT NOTICE, and of any number of horse-power, from four to twenty.—All communications to be addressed to Mr. Isham Bagos, at the office of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street.

At-horse Steam Stamp, complete, £130, royalty included, for cash, and other sizes at proportionate rates.

The following Testimonial of the power and efficacy of these engines is from the manager of one of the smelting establishments in South Wales, where steam stamps, of moderate power, under this patent, have been for some time in operation:—

TO ISHAM BAGOS, ESG., LONDON.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of inquiry about the action of your Patent Stamping Machine, I beg to say, that I have now had it fully at work for two months; the quantity of coarse metal it will crush with case is about 20 tons in 10 hours—about two-thirds is crushed fine, the remainder would require to be stamped a second time, to reduce it to the same fineness. The steam used is very little, and the crush-ing force very great; large lumps of the metal (which is very hard) are immediately broken down—when I say large, I mean lumps as big as ordinary paving stones. I am now putting up the second machine which you sent me, and have no doubt it will give (as the first has already done) entire satisfaction. I am quite convinced that the principle is excellent, and far superior to any other mode of crushing.

Spitty Copper Works, Llanelly, July 23, 1852.

The patent stamps may be used with atmospheric pressure, through the medium of a water-wheel or other prime mover. The application is extremely simple, very powerful, and where a motive-force is ready at hand, the machines cost less than when team is employed.

OTICE.—TO GOLD COMPANIES, AND THE MINING WORLD GENERALLY.—THE NEW STEAM STAMPS.—One of these powerful ENGINES HAS JUST BEEN ERECTED, and is NOW SET TO WORK, at Measure. MEDWIN and HALL'S, Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, No. 92, 81.ACKFELARS ROAD, where it may be seen in operation daily, and its powers substead to any required test. These stamps, after the most careful inspection, have already been adopted by the following companies:

THE ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COFFER COMPANY.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

THE ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

THE ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

THE ST. JOHN DEE REY (Gold, BRAII).

THE LOSEON AND CALIFORNIAN GOLD QUARTE CRUSHING COMPANY.

And they are about being adopted by several other companies and private individuals, who have carefully timed the results of their crushing powers, and submitted their capabilities to the most severe tests. In proof of the utility of these engines, it may be observed, that the saving in manual labour which they will effect to one company alone (the 8t. John del Rey) will amount to many thousand pounds sterling per annum.—For cards to view the engine at Messrs. Medwin and Hall's, apply, by letter, po Mr. Isham Baggs, Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, where any further particulars may be obtained on application.

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE;

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE;

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE;

MANUFACTERES OF

AT TINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD.—

The WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY having, during the last year,

ISTABLISHED a MANUFACTORY OF PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE of LEAD

on a large scale, and being able to supply it with regularity, and to execute ORDERS
without DELAY, now proceed to bring it is nitre and valuable preparation of lead before their friends and the public, quite sure that it will not, in he present age, beomidemed because it is new, and that if judged by its merits, it must make its yayand finally take its place as one of the important manufactures of this country.

PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE of LEAD is a chemical combination of onequivalent of chloride of lead and one equivalent of oxide of lead; it being well known
that common white lead is a chemical combination of onequivalent of chloride of lead and one equivalent of oxide of lead; it being well known
that common white lead is a chemical combination of onequivalent of chloride of lead and one equivalent of oxide of lead,
and one equivalent (or thereabouts) of carbonic acid, constituting what is called in
chemical janguage, carbonate of lead. Now, there is no reason to conclude that carbonate of lead is the only compound of lead valuable as a paint, and still less that it should
be the best compound of lead for that purpose. In point of fact it is not so, for the
newly-discovered oxichloride in most, if not in all respects, is far superior; its colour
is brilliantly white, and in a number of cases it has been tried against the best white
sat tried. But the chief and by far the most important advantage it possesses is its
remarkable and very decided superiority of body, by which term the power of covering surface well and extensively is understood among painters. The attention of the
discoverer was at a very early period drawn to this circumstance, and since that time
the Washington Chemical Company have had abundant opportunities of placing its
superiority in this importa

notice of consumers, both on account of its economy and its intrinsic good quases as a paint.

AGENTS.

LONDON—Mr. Richard Cooke, T. Sisse-lane.

Messra. Blundell, Spence, and Co., 9, Upper Thames-street
LIVER POOD—Messra. Johnson and McGowan.

ARCHESTER—Mr. James Douglas.

LEDS—Messra. T. and E. G. Jepson.

SUNDERLAND—Mr. John Young.

BEVONSHIRE AND CORNWALL—Mr. Richd. Penrose, Tavistock & Plymouth.

EDINEURGH AND EAST COAST OF SCOTLAND—Mr. William Bailey, jun.,

Greenajde-place, Edinburgh.

GLASGOW AND WEST COAST OF SCOTLAND—Mr. John Hinshaw, Glasgow.

DUELIN AND SOUTH OF IRELAND—Mr. P. Linskey, No. 91 Middle Abbey
street, Dublin.

street, Dublin.
BELFAST—Messrs. William Stevenson, jun., and Co.

YEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—Mr. CAMPIN, having advocated the Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the Mining Journal, &c., is now READY to ADVISE and ASSIST INVENTORS IN OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Grouler of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office applications of the Patent Office application of the Patent Office applications of the Patent Office application of t

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW AERANGEMENTS, AND REDUCED FARES AND FREIGHTS.

DEPARTURES OUTWARDS.

INDIA and CHINA, via EGYPT.—For Adea, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Fenang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, on the 4th and 20th of every month from Southampton; and on the 10th and 28th from Marseilles.

AUSTRALIA via SINGAPORE.—For Adelaide, Port Philip, and Sydney (touching at Batavia), on the 4th July, and 4th of every alternate month thereafter from Southampton, and on the 10th of July, and 10th of every alternate month thereafter from Marseilles.

ampton, and on the 10th of July, and 10th of every alternate month thereafter from Marseilles.

MALTA and EGYPT.—On the 4th and 20th of every month from Southampton; and the 10th and 26th from Marseilles.

MALTA and CONSTANTINOPLE.—On the 27th of every month from Southampton. SPAIN and CONSTANTINOPLE.—On the 27th of every month. SPAIN and PORTUGAL.—For Vigo, Oporto, Lisben, Cadix, and Gibraltar, from Southampton, on the 7th, 17th, and 37th of every month.

CALCUTTA and CHINA.—Vessels of the Company ply occasionally (generally once a month) between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghae.

N.B.—The rates of passage money and freight on the India and China lines have been considerably reduced, and may be had upon application at the Company's offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, and Oriental-place, Southampton.

122, Leadenhall-street, London, and Oriental-place, Southampton.

RON SHIP BUILDING — The great impetus given to Iron Ship Building since the IMPORTANT DISCOVERY of a SUCCESSPUL AN-THOOTE AGAINST FOULING in LONG SEA VOYAGES, has induced the inventors, Messrs. PEACOCK AND BUCHAN, of SOUTHAMPTON, to lay before the public a sew additional time to time from highly respectable parties, in the form of an advertisement, but copies of which can be seen on application at the offices of their agent in all the principal ports of the United Kingdom and the Continent; and the inventors begin to all the attention of Iron Ship Butlers, and Shipowness in general, to the subject, in order that the resulting and advertisement, seeing and in a special ports of the United Kingdom and the Continent; and the inventors beg to call the attention of Iron Ship Butlers, and Discovers of Genera Street, on long existing against iron ships may be extributed to the Boxely. The return of the Queen of the South, Harbinger, and Lady Jocelyn, from an adjuncting the seeing the South of the Street Propeller, Appendix, pp. XXXIV, XXXV, and XXXVI.

An iron ship receiving two coats of No. 2 Composition before leaving England, which can be applied within three days, in the manufacture of ordinary painting, and taking with her a small quantity hermetically scaled in an iron cask, for re-touching between wind and water on arrival out, and occasionally whilst coaling, where it may be rubbed off by lighters, &c., will MAKE THE VOYAGE TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, on CALIFORNIA, WITHOUT THE EXCESSIVY OF DOCKING IN THE COUNTRY; and this composition not having the THE LEAST PARTICLE OF COPPER in it, no galvanic action, to the prejudice of their No. 1 Coxpositions begin to the late extraordinary rise in the price of copper, and all the sheets of copper or vellow maked a long the surface of the late of the proper or vellow maked and the sheets of copper or vellow maked a long the surface of copper.

In applying the No. 1, it is important that the surface stouch Ber, an

OPPER, YELLOW METAL, OF ZINC, particularly since the line bar, and that he price of copper.

In applying the No. 1, it is important that the SURFACK SHOULD BE DRY, and that he sheets of copper or yellow metal should be RUBBED DOWN WITH SPIRITS OF TURESTINE TO REMOVE THE PELICLE OF ATMOSPHERIC OSIDATION, and PLEVERY THE WASH-NO OPP of the composition.

The cost of the composition is about the same as that of red lead, taking the differance of quantities required for coating with one and the other.

The following are amongst other testimonials recently received:—

IRON SHIPS.

"Messrs. Peacock and Buran, Southampton,—Having from time to time, during a period of twelve months, made a series of trials of your composition for preventing oxidation and foulness on the bottoms of iron ships, upon several of the iron ships belonging to this Company, is conserving the New Yours has proved decidedly the best, and the Company have, therefore, adopted it. We were in the habit of docking our Cape steamers every voyage to clean and re-coat, but since using your composition, these ships can well perform two voyages without foulting. The state of the bottom of the Gueen of the South on her return from an Indian voyage, after the composition had been on upwards of six months without examination, was most satisfactory, and which is proved by the fact of this vessel having run 310 knots during the last 24 hours of her passage home UNDR SALL ALONS. Washing you much success in the general application of your useful invention.

"General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London, Dec. 28, 1252."

ON COPPER SHEATHING.

"Messrs. Peacock and Buchan,—We have made use of your Composition Paint for ome time, and find it very serviceable, and well adapted for the purpose required. "Your's, faithfully, GEO. and J. INMAN, Yacht Bullders. "Lymington, Nov. 4, 1852."

ON ZINC SHEATHING.

ON ZINC SHEATHING.

"Messrs. Pracock and Bullet and Southampton,—I have much pleasure in adding my testimony to the value of your Paint for Ships' Bottoms. The C. T. Sutton, under my command, was sheathed with Vielle Montagne zinc in June, and immediately painted with one coat of your material, and on my return from Newfoundiand last week I find the sheathino perfective terms, and define harmacles and week, except in a few spots where the paint had been rubbed off; this more distinctly, I think, shows its value as a preservative against fouling. If we had had two coats, as was suggested, the success would have been more complete. I saw Messrs. Le Boutellier's schooner, the Adelina, Capt Pallot, in Gaspe, before she sailed for the Straits, and her appealance was even more satisfactors than is that of the C. T. Sutton; she was sheathed and painted in May. I beg to add that my confidence in this material is unbounded.

"Jersey, Dec. 17, 1852."

"JOHN LE BRUN."

Messrs. Pracock and Buchan beg further to state, that their compositions are now

terial is unbounded.

1 am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
"Jersey, Dec. 17, 1852."

Messrs, Peacock and Buchan beg further to state, that their compositions are now
adopted by the following important Steam Navigation Companies:—
The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.
The ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.
The GENERAL SCREW STEAM SHIPPING COMPANY.
The AUSTRIAN LLOYDE.
The AUSTRIAN LLOYDE.
The AUSTRIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM COMPANY.
The ABERDEEN AND CLYDE STEAM COMPANY.
The AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The SPANISH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The NORTH OF EUROPE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The NETHERIAAND SIEAM-BOAT COMPANY.
And by numerous shipbuilders and owners in the United Kingdom.
In order to ensure a PURS, GREUEN, and UNADULTERATED ARTICLE (evidence baving been given to Messrs. Peacock and Buchan of parties mixing other compounds with their composition), the public are requested to apply to the inventors, at their manufactory, Southampton, or to their authorised Agent, Mrs. TAYLOR, No. 104, Minories, London.

nufactory, Southampton, or to their attraorised abent, Mrs. TAYLOR, No. 104, Minories, Losdon.

Patent Hot-water Apparatus Manufactory, 6, Francis-street, Regent-square, London, May 9, 1853.

Sir.,—At the request of J. B. Banning, Esq., the City architect, and for the information of the City of London Markets' Committee, I examined your patent furnaces on the 24th March, then and for some time in duily operation at Northampton; and I have this day witnessed the working of others fitted up by you in London. Although a little smoke, vapoury in appearance and trifling in quantity, necessarily escapes when the lurnace-door is opened for the supply of coals, your invention effectually prevents the formation of any dense or opsque smoke, and thus unquestionably brings its use within the requirements of the Act of Parliament. And upon the information of the proprietors and engineers at the respective works, both in London and Northampton, I can have no hestitation in assuming that the saving in fuel; from the more perfect combustion produced by the use of your plan, averages 20 per cent. In all the cases I have witnessed. The simplicity, cheapness, and applicability of your invention to furnaces of all kinds, must greatly add to its commercial value.

J. Lee Stevens, Esq., 83, King William-street, City. M. FERKINS, Engineer, J. Lee Stevens, Esq., 83, King William-street, City. M. FERKINS, Engineer, J. White the post of the properties of the committee of the committee of the properties of the properties of the properties of the committee of the properties of the properties of the committee of the properties of th

Information respecting LICENSES to MANUFACTURE or USE the PATENT SMOKELESS FURNACES is given by Mr. John Lee Stevens, the patentee, at the offices, 63, King William-street, City, London, where drawings, testimonials, &c., may be seen, and references obtained to several highly respectable firms in London and elsewhere, upon whose premises the Patent Smokeless Furnaces are in daily operation.

KUPER'S PATENT WIRE ROPES

KUPER'S PATENT WIRE ROPES.

R. HENRY J. MORTON, GALVANIZED AND CORRUGATED IRON BOOFING AND STRAND PENCING WORKS, 9½, ALBION STREET, LEEDS, SOLE AGENT for KUPER'S PATENT WIRE EOPES, for mines, railways, inclines, &ac. These ropes are now most extensively used throughout the whole of the mining districts of this kingdom; and reference can be given to the largest proprietors, as to their superiority over all other ropes. These ropes are made by improved machinery. All ropes sent Carriage Paid.

PATENT GALVANIZED TWISTED SIGNAL CORD, for the use of mines, railways, &c., WILL NOT RUST or CORRODE.

For mines they are very well adapted, as they will not rust or corrode, and are ex-ceedingly strong. Prices, 15s., 18s., 19s. 6d., & 21s. per 100 yds., according to strength. PATENT HAIR BOILER FELT, for saving fuel, and ASPHALTED ROOFING FELT, 1d. per foot, supplied. Apply for prices, &c., at the manufactory, 9%, Albion-street, Leeds.

Apply for prices, &c., at the manufactory, 9\%, Albion-street, Leeds.

GALVANIZED IRON ROOFS, AND WIRE STRAND FENCING.

IRON ROOFING WORKS, No. 9\%, ALBION STREET, LEEDS, the ORIGINAL MANUFACTURER of the PATENT STRAND FENCING, formed of twisted wires, for parks, pleasure grounds, railways, inclosures, &c. Upwards of 600 miles have been fixed in this country, and it is admitted to be the most efficient fence in use. Price from 1s. 4d. to 3s. per yard, fixed, according to the kind of fence. IRON HURDLES, GATES, & solid WIRE FENCING, manufactured at low prices. GALVANIZED GAME NETTING, very strong and neat, and NEVER REQUIS. ING PAINTING, 2 ft. wide, and 2 in. mesh, 7d., 9\%d., and 1s. 9\%d. per yard. GALVANIZED IRON GUTTERS, never want painting, 9d., 1s., & 1s. &d. ev. Al. Per yd. ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, 1d. per square loot.

GALVANIZED IRON ROOFING, for farm buildings, mills, sheds, &c.

ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, 1d. per square loot.

GALVANIZED SIGNAL CORD, formed as a twisted cord or rope, for mines, from 15s. per 100 yards.

For prices, drawings, and estimates, apply at the manufactory, 9\%, Albion-street, Leeds, Sole Agent for the Fire Annihilator Machines, and Kuper's Improved Patent Wire Ropes.

A SSAYING.—CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY

A SSAYING.—CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY OFFICE, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT. Sonducted by John Mitchell, F.C.S., Author of Manual of Practical Assaying, Manual of Agricultural Analysis, Treatise on the Adulteration of Food, Metallurgical Papers, &c. ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, and every manu-

apers, &c. ASSAYS and ANALYSES of the state of the colonies.

All enquiries respecting scale of fees, &c., to be addressed as above.

HOURS !—INDIA AND BA

MERICA IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS!—INDIA AND BACK IN A FORTNIGHT!—Being SUGGESTIONS for certain IMPROVEMENTS in the CONSTRUCTION of STEAM-VESSELS, in which the practicability of mechanical flying is clearly demonstrated, as evinced in the animal creation, as well as by the deductions of science. By D. S. Brown. Third edition, price Sixpence.

Saunders and Stanford, 6, Charing-cross.

Just published, in 8vo., price 5s.

THE PATENTEE'S MANUAL; being a Treatise on the Law and Practice of Letters Patent; especially intended for the use of Patentees and Inventors. By James Johnson, Esq., Middle Temple, and J. Hunry Johnson, Solicitor, and Patent Agent, Lincoin's Inn-fields and Glasgow.

Contents.—The Subject Matter and Nature of Patentable Inventions, and of the incidents which must accompany it.—Who may be a Patentee!—The duration and Extent of Letters Patent.—The Title.—The Specification.—Disclaimers and Alterations.—Assignments and Licenses.—Infringements.

The Appendix contains the Statutes, Forms of Proceedings, and the Official Rules and Regulations under the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852, with a copious Index, enabling the reader at a giance to ascertain the exact information required.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

and Regulations under the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852, with a copious Index, enabling the reader at a glance to ascertain the exact information required.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE Established 1824.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

AVANTAGES.

EXTENSION OF LIMITS OF RESIDENCE.—The assured can reside in any part of Europe, the Holy Land, Egypt, Madeira, the Cape, Australia, New Zealand, and in most parts of North and South America, without extra charge.

MUTUAL SYSTEM WITHOUT THE RISK OF PARTNERSHIP.

The small share of profit divisible in future among the shareholders being now provided for, the assured will hereafter derive all the benefits obtainable from a Mutual Office, with, at the same time, complete freedom from liability—thus combining in the same office all the advantages of both systems.

CREDIT SYSTEM.—On policies for the whole of life, one-half of the annual premiums for the first five years may remain on credit, and may either continue as a debt on the policy, or may be paid off at any time.

LOANS.—Loans are advanced on policies which have been in existence five years and upwards, to the extent of nine-tenths of their value.

BONUSES.—FIVE BONUSES have been declared; at the last, in January, 1852, the sum of £131,125 was added to the policies, producing a bonus, varying with the different ages, from 24½ to 55 per cent. on the premiums paid during the five years, or from £5 to £12 los, per cent. on the sums assured.

PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.—Folicies participate in the profits, in proportion to the number and amount of the premiums paid between every division, so that if only one year's premium be received prior to the books being closed for any division, the policy on which it was paid will obtain its due share. The books close for the next division on 30th June, 1855, therefore those who effect policies before the 50th June next, will be entitled to one year's additional share of profits over later assurers.

APPLICIAT

WILLIAM DRAY AND CO.'S NEW PATENT QUARTZ

FULL PARTICULARS may be obtained on application to Messrs. WM. DRAY & Co., Engineers, Swan-lane, Upper Thames-street.

Co., Engineers, owan-same, opper Island Strong St. to 61, Strand (being 21 doors nearer to Charing-cross, and directly opposite Bedford-street), and solicits an INSPECTION of his extensive STOCK of CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKES, as above; also at No. 33, COCKSPUR-STREET, and No. 34, EOYAL EXCHANGE (Clock Tower area).

offices, 63, King William-street, City, London, where drawings, testimonials, etc., may be seen, and references obtained to several highly respectable firms in London and elsewhere, upon whose premises the Patent Smokeless Furnaces are in daily operation.

CAST-STEEL BORERS.—J. T. TREGELIAS is now open to EXECUTE FURTHER ORDERS for the above INVALUABLE ARTICLES which they are made) is warranted, and the prices thereof do not exceed the lowest prices offered by other houses.—N.B. Be careful to state the nature of the rock is steel or borers are intended to bore.

J. T. TREGELIAS has also received an appointment for the SALE of that lowest steel or borers are intended to bore.

J. T. TREGELLAS has also received an appointment for the SALE of the lowest steel or borers are intended to bore.

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J. T. TREGELLAS has also received an appointment for the SALE of the lowest prices offered by other houses.—N.B. Be careful to state the nature of the rock is steel or borers are intended to bore.

J. T. TREGELLAS has also received an appointment for the SALE of the lowest prices offered by other houses.—N.B. steed plasters, is 154, or constitution of the medicine principles, from British herbs, and gums and balsams of Eastern clims; have the words 'Royal British herbs, and gums and balsams of Eastern clims; have the words' for prepared only by Robert Royal and Recumsite Affections, Discases of the Chest, and Local Prince,

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Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer 124 9 0 7 6 0 7 - Jan. 1851. Great Consols (copper), Gwennap, 1000 200 333 6 8 - Jan. 1851. Great Consols (copper), Gwennap, 1000 200 0 20 June, 1852. Great Polsol Clead, sear Liskeard 1/2 - Jan. 1851. Great Polsol Clead, sear Liskeard 1/2 - Jan. 1851. Herodsford (lead, sear Liskeard 1/2 - Jan. 1851. Holybrid (copper), Callington 25 21 14 25 0 0 - Web. 1844. Holybrid (copper), near Tipperary 11 7 3 3 0 0 5 0-Sept., 1852. Holybrid (copper), near Tipperary 11 7 3 3 0 0 5 0-Sept., 1852. Janeica (lead), Moid, Flintshire 3/113s. 6d. 20 224 0 6 - William (copper), 1852. Laxey Mining Company, Lie of Man 80 1200 Laxey Mining Company 1200 Laxey Mining C	(copper) 1 1% (copper) 1 1%
Creat Work (tin), Germoe 100 155 161 10 0 5 0 0 Mar, 1853 16000 Respr: (copper), Localwithiel. 2 2 ½ 2 ½ 16000 Rill Bridge Consols, 10000 Respr: (copper), Cochieve (lead), Localwithiel. 2 2 ½ 2 ½ 16000 Rill Bridge Consols, 10000 Respr: (copper), Cochieve (lead), Localwithiel. 2 2 ½ 2 ½ 16000 Rill Bridge Consols, 10000 Rispr: (copper), Cochieve (lead), Mol., Fishalire 3.1 136. 6	Frympton 18 18
Holyford (copper), near Tipperary 11 7 3 5 0 0 5 0—Sept., 1832. Jamaics (lead), Mold, Flintshire 31, 13s. 6d. 20 224 0 8 50—Sept., 1832. Jamaics (lead), Mold, Flintshire (lead), Kirkcudbright 9½ 4½ 1 0 0 0 5 0—March, 1853. Laxey Mining Company, Lale of Man 80 1200 50—O—Aug. 1851. Leving (tin, copper), 8t. Erth 17 8 10 10½ 2 0 0 0 10 0—Aug. 1851. Levant (copper, tin), St. Just 15 2½ 10000 Mizem Head (copper Lin), St. Just 15 2½ 10000 Mizem Head (copper Lin), St. Just 15 2½ 10000 Mizem Head (copper Lin), St. Just 15 2½ 10000 Mizem Head (copper Lin), St. Just 15 2½ 10000 Mizem Head (copper Lin), St. Just 15 2½ 10000 Mizem Head (copper Lin), St. Just 15 2½ 10000 Mizem Head (copper Lin), St. Just 15 2½ 10000 Mizem Head (copper Lin), St. Just 15 2½ 10000 Mizem Head (copper Lin), St. Just 100000 Mizem Head (copper Lin), St. Just 100000 Mizem Head (copper Lin), St. Just 100000 Mizem Head (copper Lin), St. Just 1000000 Mizem Head (copper Lin), St. Just 1000000000000000000000000000000000000	Peter Tavy 1 34 per) 1½ 1½ (lead, cop.) ½ 3
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farmar Consols (silver-lead), Beralston 4½ 3½ 3¼ 4 4 11 0 2 0 0 - Feb., 1833. 2500 Crisin (th), Rocae & Dixtinol 36 2 1 36 6 18 6 0 10 6 - Feb., 1833. 2500 Ditto 5 2 ½ 2½ 10000 South Towey. 1000 South Towey.	n, copper) 15 15 s, Bridgend 5 15
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Freviskey and Barrier (copper), Gwennap 130 90 80 295 10 0 2 10 0 - Jan., 1853. 2560 West Crimis, St. Austell 2 2 6606 Thomas's United, Circumpet Consols (tin), near Helston 95 112 30 0 0 5 0 0 - March, 1853. 256 West Damed (cop), Gwennap 104, 1425 56000 Treburget Consols (copper), Gwennap 104, 1425 56000 Treburget Consols (copp	ardiganshire 2 2 op., lead) 1/4 1/4 t-work (tin) 1 1
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values Friendly (un), St. Agnes 400 West Wheal Russell, Calstock. 1½ 2½ 512 Tywardreath (cop.) Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon 120 105 2350 10 0 10 0 0 - May, 1853. 500 Vest Wheal Russell, Calstock. 1½ 2½ 500 Tyllwyd (lead) Lland Wheal Golden (sillead), Perrangabuloe 3 3½ 1 5 0 5 0 - sept., 1852. 1690 West Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan. 36 4 1000 West Allt-y-Crib (st	nadarn Fawr 1 14 Ilead) 6s
Vheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea nil. 17 2 10 0 1 10 0—Feb., 1853. 122 Wheal Anna (un), St. Austeil 1 2 15 1024 West Sharp Tor, Lib Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron 33 44½ 17 10 0 2 10 0—Oct., 1852. 2672 Wheal Angusta (tin), St. Just 1½ 2½ 1056 West Stray Park, C Vheal Margaret (tin), Unv Lelant 79 117 196 0 0 2 10 0—May, 1852. 247 Wheal Ball (tin), St. Just 1½ 2½ 1056 West Stray Park, C Vheal Margaret (tin), Unv Lelant 79 117 196 0 0 2 10 0—May, 1852. 247 Wheal Margaret (tin), St. Just 1½ 2½ 1056 West Stray Park, C Vheal Ma	akinghorne 35120 amborne 2 4 op.), Illogan 184 14
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Darren (all Jea 1) Cardigranshire 416 4 12800 Leeds Town (tip. cop.). Crown 216 1 1 2043 Devon Consols West (conner) 1 1 Figure Sympton. where	attention. MCHARD MIDDLETON, and proprietors), at their office all communications are estimated to the communications are estimated.